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Reich Pushes Forward On Diplomatic Fronts; Entente Parley Staged

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 10, 1939

Germany Improves Position in Europe

By the Associated Press

Germany moved on three fronts today to strengthen its diplomatic and economic position in the strategic contest on the European Continent.

In Stuttgart, Grand Admiral Erich Räder demanded recognition for Germany of the same rights to colonial bases as Great Britain.

In Berlin, Helmuth Wohlthat, Economics Ministry official, who engineered the Rumanian-German trade agreement, departed for Spain to take up negotiations with the Franco Government for development of Spanish-German trade.

In the Free City of Danzig Albert Forster, National Socialist leader, told Danzig and East Prussian storm troopers that Danzig hoped for annexation by Germany "in the near future."

On the platform beside Herr Forster was Victor Lutze, Adolf Hitler's aide. His presence at the time of strained relations between Poland and Germany over the question of Danzig's return to the Reich heightened interest in the rally. Eight thousand storm troopers from East Prussia, which is separated from Germany proper by Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor) attended the rally, in addition to 10,000 from Danzig.

Balkan Entente Policy Weighed

ISTANBUL (AP)—Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, who is President of the Council of the Balkan Entente, arrived today to confer with Turkish Government officials on the policy of the Entente. Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia comprise the Entente.

Chamberlain Ready to Debate Reich Claims

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain in an address here said Britain is "still ready to discuss around a conference table the claims of Germany or any other country provided there seems a reasonable prospect of real settlement, only we must have confidence that there is such prospect and such settlement must be obtained by negotiations and not by force." [Details: Page 4]

Germans Levy Fine in Kladno Slaying

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—German authorities strengthened punitive measures against Czechs in Kladno, but gave them another 24 hours to solve the slaying of a German policeman.

Authorities levied a fine of 50,000 marks (about $20,000) on the Kladno District. Police questioned a young Czech woman as they pressed search for the slayers.

Arrest of British Officers Up in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP)—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, discussed with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today the detention by Japanese at Kalgan of Lieut. Col. C. R. Spear, British military attache, and Lieut. John Cooper.

McNutt Has Audience With Japanese Emperor

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito granted an audience today to Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Bay State Woman Heads Gold Star Mothers

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Mrs. G. Walter Williams of New Bedford, Mass., was elected President of the American Gold Star Mothers at the annual convention yesterday.

Mrs. Emma L. Balcolm, Bronx, N. Y., was named second Vice-President; Mrs. Edith Harvey, Hanover, Pa., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Josephine Talks, Washington, Treasurer; Mrs. Daniel Rosenkrans, Rochester, N. Y., Chaplain. Boston was awarded the 1940 convention.

Pennsylvania Outlaws Sit-Down Strike

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Three bills modifying Pennsylvania's labor laws and declaring sit-down strikes an "unfair labor practice" were signed yesterday by Gov. Arthur H. James.

The bills modified an anti-injunction law so judges could issue restraining orders under certain conditions in labor disputes.

Bru Names New Secretary of State

HAVANA (AP)—President Bru has accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Juan J. Remos and appointed Miguel Angel Campa to the post.

U. S. Plane to Map Route to Mediterranean

NEW YORK (AP)—A twin-motored flying boat operated by American Export Airlines has arrived at Floyd Bennett Field from San Diego, Calif. The plane is scheduled to survey a proposed trans-Atlantic flight beginning about June 20. The company plans to establish operations between the United States and Mediterranean ports this fall, for mail only, expanding them to include passengers in about two years.

Time and Thames Are Bridged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The new Waterloo Bridge in building here is to span not only the broad bosom of the Thames River but also an unknown gap of years. For its northern abutment has been made the repository for certain clues to posterity regarding the way things are in Britain today. The things in question being some coins, stamps, newspapers and periodicals, all sealed up in a copper cylinder and placed in the foundation stone of the new bridge. The ceremony of placing them there was conducted, 40 feet below the Thames Embankment level, in the presence of Mrs. Eveline Lowe, Chairman of the London County Council's Supplies Committee.

Imagine the surprised delight in eyes of the future when the interred antiquities-to-be next see the light of day! Especially the 1939 copies of "Vogue" and "The Tailor and Cutter," with illustrations of those quaint twentieth century fashions from the late thirties.

When John Renine built Waterloo Bridge there was no such thing as "The Tailor and Cutter," which was first published in 1866, but if there had been such a periodical and a copy of it had been enshrined in Waterloo Bridge prior to the completion of that edifice in 1817, modern beholders would undoubtedly have marveled at the styles in the transitional period of men's dress between knee breeches with buckled shoes and the frock coat with the first version of modern trousers.

At this very moment, many relics of the past lie intentionally buried in various parts of London. Beneath Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment opposite the Adelphi, for example, is a collection from Victorian times. Planted in 1877, it includes plans and details of the transporting from Egypt and erecting of the ancient monolith, a portrait of Queen Victoria, Bradshaw's Railway Guide, and various other items calculated to intrigue anyone who sees them—if anyone ever does.

Intimate Message from Washington will be found on Page 15

The Call of Boston

The sixth of a series of 12 articles by Eleanor Early appears on page 3.

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When Time Stood Still

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Teachers Demand Budget Slash Be Restored in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him in Albany, N. Y. today a demand by representatives of the public school teachers of New York that he call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to restore $5,300,000 which the Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly cut from the executive budget for education.

Resolutions calling for a special session were adopted without a dissenting vote at a mass meeting of 2,500 teachers held under the auspices of the Teachers' Union, Local 5, here last night.

Speakers urged a "united front" to fight the reactionary educational cut, arguing that the reduction in the school budget was made by the same forces which are fighting "the progressive policies" of the Roosevelt Administration.

150,000 Telegrams

Dr. Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, declared Governor Lehman had received 150,000 telegrams from teachers and parents urging him to call a special session of the Legislature to restore money the lawmakers had erased from the budget and said that before the end of another week an additional 150,000 telegrams would be sent to Republican leaders.

Eugene Connelly, of the Transport Workers' Union assailed the Republican majority for its action on the educational budget, declaring it was a part of the Republican fight against "the progressive policies" of the New Deal, whose program, he said, must be continued even if it were necessary to draft President Roosevelt for a third term.

At another protest meeting Representatives Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, and Vito Marcantonio, American Labor, both of New York, and Assemblyman Joseph Boccia of Manhattan, only Republican member of the lower House to vote against the educational budget cut, were speakers.

Simultaneously, the Citizens' Budget Commission issued a statement declaring the Board of Education's declaration the budget cut would cause "havoc" and "tragedy" and "wreck the school system" was far fetched. It held that pay cuts for teachers was the proper way out, adding that teachers' salaries accounted for 92 per cent of the school budget.

"Frozen" Pay Roll

"The City's open-handed policy toward schools has led to the great increases in salaries over the last 20 years and continuing even during the depression, the Commission's statement says in part. "Here and not in school extension, lies the main cause of the school budget growth from $42,122,000 in 1918 to $161,413,000 demanded by the Board of Education for the coming school year.

"Furthermore, all the millions in salary boosts have been frozen on the pay roll by the State law which says school salaries may be increased, but not decreased. It is under the protection of this statute that highly paid school officials have refused to join the Mayor, Comptroller, members of the Board of Estimate, Councilmen, men of the Police and Fire Departments, and others outside the schools in accepting a 5 to 10 per cent salary cut."

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A Ceremony Fraught With History

King George VI of Great Britain stands before the tomb of George Washington, leader of the American Revolution and first President of the United States. An attaché hands him a wreath of lilies and iris to be placed on the sarcophagus. To the left are Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Roosevelt, President Roosevelt, and his military aide, Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson (above)

Queen Elizabeth Greets Representative Kocialkowski

America's lawmakers receive Britain's sovereigns in rotunda of United States Capitol. Mr. Kocialkowski is from Illinois. In the rear are, left to right, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

How China Carries on Schools On Large Reconstructed Scale

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently made an airplane flight to Chungking to observe conditions in the provisional Chinese Capital

CHUNGKING — Education in "free China" is experiencing a spurt which reflects the general reconstructive attitude everywhere evident at Chungking. While I made no special effort to investigate this subject, it kept coming to the fore constantly in one way or another either through conversation or by a glimpse of some such development as the astonishing new Central University, built in 42 days and now housing 2,200 students, or 3,000 if the experimental school is included.

Some idea of the scope of the Government's present efforts was gained through a talk with Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, who said that the war has only accentuated efforts to educate both children and adults throughout the areas in which such work can be conducted.

Willing to Teach Others

There is a special trend toward technical education, he stressed. In years past, professional men have stuck close to the cities. There has been a lack of trained mechanics, and in general the inclination has been toward the "white-collar" type of job even when the education had been technical in nature. Now, Mr. Chen said, students sought technical subjects and were ready to go out into the villages and country to put their knowledge to practical, useful application during national emergency conditions which have deeply stirred their patriotism.

The National Government has taken over 12 middle schools and provided equipment for teaching many trades including leather and paper manufacture and similar things, Mr. Chen continued. Military training was given for three months last year, as compared with a former one-month course, with compulsory Boy Scout training for the younger boys. Many of the private universities have been given Government subsidies in order to help them teach technical subjects, give military training, and further mass education.

"Every middle school," said Mr. Chen, "has the duty to educate the people in its vicinity," and in accordance with this policy it is provided that both students and teachers from January of the present

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Availability of Lecturers

On Page 4 today, The Christian Science Monitor publishes the announcement of the names, addresses, and availability of Christian Science lecturers for the coming lecture year in the United States and Canada, and the Board of Lectureship solicits the prompt attention of the boards of directors, clerks, and lecture committees of Christian Science churches and societies to this announcement.

Royal Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Staff

Washington

Adieus: Departure of the King and Queen will be the signal for a cessation of public activity for both Mrs. Roosevelt and Lady Lindsay. Mrs. Roosevelt plans to stay in Hyde Park, assuming her customary off-the-record status.

Lady Lindsay will begin packing preparatory to leaving for Great Britain about the middle of July. Her husband is retiring from the diplomatic service, and they will make their home at his country estate near Dorset, about 5 miles from Salisbury.

Mementoes: Many officials will have their own personal movies to remember the royal visit by. James Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, took pictures as the royal couple moved about the grounds of Mount Vernon. Lady Lindsay had her chauffeur catch the King and Queen on film for her at various points on their tour.

Double Honors: Nobody was quite as happy as Kate Smith as she left the White House after singing for the King and Queen. Not only had President Roosevelt introduced her to the King as "one of our greatest singers," but Mrs. Roosevelt promised to appear on her broadcast next Thursday night to tell about the royal visit.

Texas "Jack": Just how Vice-President Garner felt about all the fol-de-rol was transmitted to a friend who stood watching him as he strolled about the British Embassy terrace. First he tucked two fingers into his collar and pulled it away from his neck; pointed to the tails of his frock coat, and threw his hands up into the air in a gesture of hopelessness.

Regality: Those who watched the Queen closely during her comings and goings here have decided that what distinguishes her most from other women is the slow tempo at which she moves. It gives an impression of fragility and daintiness. The gesture she has for cheering crowds is typical. Her hand does not flutter, but moves gently up and out with the palm turned in and fingers gracefully poised.

Custom Dictates: One of the little formalities that amazed Washingtonians was the placing of a light robe over Their Majesties' knees each time they got into their automobile. In the Capital automobile blankets are usually stored away in March and not brought out until November or December.

One Asks: One Answers: When Mrs. Roosevelt found the Queen would not be able to attend a press conference, she did the next best thing for the newspaperwomen—had one herself and arranged to have the newswomen greeted afterward by the King and Queen. The contrast between the position of the two wives was clear-cut. Mrs. Roosevelt can answer questions, but the Queen, as Mrs. Roosevelt put it, is trained to ask questions. That is the extent of her constituional authority.

Scout Tribute: Leah Burkett, Linden, Md., girl, presented Queen Elizabeth with a bouquet of forget-me-nots, sweet peas, and lilies-of-the-valley on the south grounds of the White House in behalf of 3,000 Girl Scouts lined up behind her. The Queen, she said, asked her about her badges and told her that her daughter, Elizabeth, is working up in the Girl Guides.

The King received a neckerchief slide from Fred D. Carl, Eagle Scout of Washington.

Unrecognized: If King George had heard of his brother David's reputed exclamation, "It's Mother," as he noted the likeness of Mabel Boardman to Queen Mary during his visit here 20 or so years ago, the King gave no intimation of it when he was introduced to the stately directing genius of the American Red Cross at the Embassy garden party yesterday.

Everyday Occurrence: The crowds along Connecticut Avenue yesterday afternoon did not share the calmness of a stern policeman who ordered, "Get back. You've seen a man and woman before, haven't you?" If the Queen had a chance to look over his shoulder she would have seen women who left their beauty shops with their wet hair in nets and cotton stuffed in their ears just to see Their Majesties pass.

Typical Town Greets Royalty

RED BANK, N. J., June 10 (AP)—In a typically American small-town setting, New Jersey saluted Britain's King and Queen today.

Leaving their royal blue and silver train at the flag-draped station at 8:03 a. m. (EST) George VI and Queen Elizabeth received friendly handclasps, official greetings, and the cheers of massed thousands. The royal visitors were welcomed by Mayor Charles R. English on behalf of the town's 12,000 population and by Gov. A. Harry Moore on behalf of the State.

In Morning Attire

The King wore morning attire and carried a gray top hat. The Queen was attired in a powder-blue crepe dress with an off-the-face hat to match.

"Your Majesties have honored New Jersey," the Governor said. "The State is named after the Isle of Jersey. Philip Carteret, first Governor of Jersey, came from the Isle of Jersey in 1664."

The Governor then presented King George with a morocco-bound scroll resolution of welcome adopted by the Legislature.

Mayor English said he was "highly honored to extend to Your Majesties Red Bank's most cordial greetings."

King Responds

The King responded to the welcomes, but only those very near him caught his words. Mrs. Moore presented the Queen with 25 orchids, named by their grower the "Queen Elizabeth," and Mrs. English presented a bouquet of delphinium.

An Army band struck up "God Save the King." The King faced suddenly about and swung to attention. When the last sounds died away, he walked up the platform to inspect 100 picked troops from Fort Hancock under command of Capt. F. J. Woods of the Fifty-second Coast Artillery.

Then the King and Queen, Governor and Mrs. Moore and the royal party entered 25 waiting automobiles for a ride through the countryside to Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook where they were to board the destroyer leader Warrington which was to take them to New York.

New York Roars Royal Welcome To British Rulers

Towering salute from greatest city of New World for Britain's sovereigns—King and Queen pass Statue of Liberty, symbol of democracy they too honor.

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth arrived today at 11:15 a. m. E. D. T. aboard the destroyer Warrington. A mighty welcoming salute arose from the largest city in the Western World.

Just before 9 a. m. (E. S. T.) the City fire boat Firefighter, its brass nozzles agleam, pulled out from Battery Park to meet the destroyer Warrington.

Aloft lazed several blimps and half a dozen airplanes. In the bay, a dozen pleasure craft put out to meet the Warrington. The Staten Island Ferryboats were crowded with those who hoped to see the royal vessel as it pulled into the pier.

The windows of surrounding tall office buildings were filled with the heads of eager men and women.

Meanwhile, down at the Battery, Mayor La Guardia, got a hand as he arrived, swinging an unaccustomed high silk hat.

The combined Fire and Police Department bands played "The Governor's March" as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman arrived.

As the Warrington pulled alongside the Statue of Liberty, the haze lifted, leaving the symbol of freedom and democracy in bold relief.

Sailors in summer whites lined the Warrington's rails. The Queen was on the starboard side of the bridge, waving her handkerchief. The King was standing beside her, addressing remarks, from time to time, to a naval officer at his other side.

A 21-gun salute boomed from Governor's Island as the Warrington rode up the Harbor.

They Came to New York By Sea as British Do, With Diary Already Full

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ROYAL PARTY IN NEW YORK, June 10—Turning from their official round of visits in Washington, King George and Queen Elizabeth today saw some sights in their last official day in the United States.

They came upon New York as the British always have done—by sea—and landed at the Battery in mid forenoon, to drive speedily up the tip of Manhattan Island, along the West Side Express Highway, across town to the mighty Triborough Bridge, and out to the World's Fair. Thence they are returning through New York to be whirled up the Westchester and Hudson River Parkway systems to President Roosevelt's family home at Hyde Park for a quiet week end before returning to Canada.

And so at this point in the visit, a bit of its significance may be summarized. The royal tour in the United States has evoked, all along the way, only the warmest of welcomes and the friendliest of greetings. Crowds have been tremendous and smiling. Here in Manhattan it was not a triumphal welcome of the mad 'twenties style, and much of the route was planned along highways where crowds cannot gather, but all the same it was a strikingly hearty reception.

Results of Trip

Thus the first result of the trip may be set down as the friendly, interested, good-neighborly reception of the American people represented by those along the way and by those millions more who follow the tour through newspapers and radio. A pleasant chord of hospitable greeting has been struck.

Second, perhaps, is the general admiration that has been evoked by the sovereigns personally. All along the way, people have spoken of their unfailingly amiable manner under often most trying circumstances.

These are somewhat intangible consequences. They are, however, the surface signs of more fundamental currents: currents which reveal the parallel thinking in many respects of the British and American peoples signalized and recalled by this visit.

The royal couple's second day in Washington was another episode of mixed formality and informality. On the solemn side, King George paid tribute to two great American heroes: to George Washington at his shady, small, mellow old tomb at Mount Vernon; to the Unknown Soldier in his magnificent mausoleum on Arlington ridge.

Scene at Mount Vernon

The scene at Mount Vernon was fraught with deep significance for the historically-minded observer. Landing down at the Potomac's bank, King George and Queen Elizabeth slowly strolled up the hill, under leafy walks, until they came to the crumbly brick tomb. A small group was already gathered, mostly members of the official party. President and Mrs. Roosevelt had driven up the hill, and stood quietly beside the tomb.

King George took a beautiful wreath of white flowers from an

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Their Britannic Majesties Win America's Heart in Four-Day Good-Will Visit

Millions See King and Queen; Royalty Captures Washington

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's, Canada's, the British Commonwealth of Nation's, King and Queen came to the United States—came, saw, conquered, and were conquered. From the old Niagara frontier, down to Washington and on to New York, a vast carpet of cheering humanity unrolled before Their Majesties as they proceeded on their pack-jammed visit through what was once a colony of the Crown.

Few Presidential candidates have attempted as vigorous a schedule on their continental swings as King George VI and Queen Elizabeth have nearly completed. At Washington, first stop beyond the diminutive border station, festivities began. There was a vast parade to the White House, with 500,000 people watching, cavalry and tanks maneuvering and "flying fortresses" droning overhead.

There was a state dinner, with the descendant of King George the Third and the successor to George Washington toasting each other cordially. There was the much-publicized-in-advance British Embassy garden party, with most of Washington officialdom happily there, and few curtsies. There was a cruise aboard the Yacht Potomac to Mount Vernon, a trip to a CCC camp, laying of wreaths at Arlington Cemetery, and finally—one expects—restful sleep at the White House.

Vignettes there were many, the cavalry's "horse laugh" at the tank that disabled itself in the midst of the parade; Vice-President Garner's pat on the royal back; the rainbow over Her Majesty's shoulder as she left the garden party.

New York City was ready with further Americana on Saturday. Police estimated that there would be human walls along 51 miles of streets waiting to glimpse the royal couple, and that's 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 people. The schedule called for a panoramic voyage across New York harbor on a destroyer, to see the matchless skyline, welcome by notables, and then the high light—a visit to the New York World's Fair, a tour of it at five miles an hour, and the signing of the Fair's guest book. Then, finally at night, restful Hyde Park and peace and quiet with an understanding family.

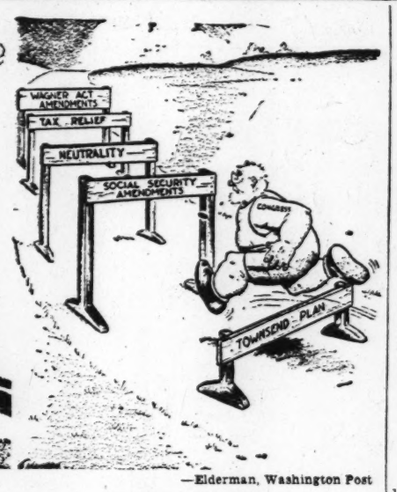
Everywhere, all agreed on the appeal of the royal couple, and declared that London photographers certainly had failed miserably in giving advance notice of the Queen's charm. But the royal visit revealed more than mere courtesy and flagwaving. "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the King" have different words, but the same supporting tune. Similarly, the peoples of America and the British Commonwealth differ in their problems and pursuits. Yet beneath there is the same deep devotion to the democratic way of life, the same hope for peaceful solution of the world's tensions, the same determination to keep the torch of freedom burning. Americans realized this more clearly as the King and Queen went by.

—Gale, Los Angeles Examiner

Close Harmony!

—Sandeson, New Orleans Tribune

A Hit This Time?



—Elderman, Washington Post

The Home Stretch

Spain and the Dictators Arms

Now it can be told—or rather, now it is being told: to what extent Germany and Italy aided General Franco in Spain. The two Dictators even seem to be vying with each other in revealing their early and extensive aid.

Hitler decided to help Franco the first month of the war. This fact he revealed in welcoming 18,000 Germans back from Spain. Italy two days later, ignoring previous denials of extensive aid to Franco, proudly listed 100,000 men and thousands of tons of materials as having been shipped to Spain in four months. It even proudly boasted of the merchant marine ships its submarines had sunk off the coast of Spain.

But all of Italy's troops are not out of Spain. So declares Quaker relief administrator in Spain on his return to America. There's 70,000 left he insists. And 500,000 Loyalists are in concentration camps, he added. Also he charges Franco with taking the food and milk supplies sent for women and children and feeding his army with them. Consequently the Quakers are planning to wind up their relief aid in August.

Supreme Court Decides

Dictators may be able to suppress free speech and free assembly. But these two vital civil liberties were burnished bright in the United States this week by a resounding decision of the Supreme Court. And by the same token, Jersey City's Mayor Frank Hague received a setback.

The Court sustained, 5 to 2, a lower court decree holding that the Hague regime had violated constitutional guarantees of free speech and assemblage, by its interference with the meetings of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Jersey City, N. J. Declared unconstitutional was Jersey City's ordinance authorizing its Director of Public Safety to prohibit public meetings. The Court recalled that the Constitution specifically protects free speech and assembly.

The C. I. O. and Civil Liberties Union plan to hold a meeting in Jersey City June 12, to test the newly-guaranteed liberties.

On this same "decision Monday" the supreme tribunal also upheld the Federal Government's program for stabilizing the milk industry in the New York and Boston areas, and ruled the Child Labor Amendment still was valid for ratification, even in a state which previously had rejected it.

Then the justices filed out for their long summer vacation. Individually, the record, 12 New Deal cases won out of 14, was a triumph for Robert Jackson, hustling Solicitor-General, who worked hard on the briefs.

Germany, Czechs and Jews

Germany cut the Czech knot when Hitler marched into Prague. But that solution has not brought peace to Bohemia. The shooting of a German policeman in a small town outside of Prague the other day is evidence that tension still exists between German and Czech. Berlin responded by clamping police control on the region. Later Czechs were arrested by the hundreds. Stiff fines were imposed on the district, with more severe penalties threatened.

One does not expect the Czechs to rebel openly. But they have learned passive resistance. They have been conquered but not persuaded. Several times of late Hitler has conferred with Bohemia's Protector, Baron von Neurath, on this disturbing issue. Something in the way of a solution may be pending. The recent shooting gives impetus to such talk.

Nor has Germany solved its Jewish problem. The round-up of thousands of Polish Jews, the choice given them of deportation or the concentration camp, but aggravates the issue. But in such action Berlin has sown the seeds of retaliation. Warsaw can play the same game. In fact, Germany claims it has. The whole problem does nothing to ease the tension still existing between Germany and Poland.

Some German Jews, though, reached their new and promised land, Fifty children—25 boys and 25 girls—found shelter from Europe's storm in Collegeville, Pennsylvania. The Brith Sholom organization underwrote their new freedom. But of the 900-odd German Jews who sought a haven in Cuba only 6 were allowed to stay. The rest are sailing back to Germany.

Britain and the Bear

Britain decided to send a special envoy to Moscow, and France proposed a new formula, in an effort to speed up negotiations to bring Russia into the British-French front. the envoy is Sir William Strang, expert on Central Europe. The formula is understood to give assurance to Russia that it may call on Britain and France for help if it feels its "vital interests" are affected. These vital interests could be interpreted to include the maintenance of the status quo in Baltic countries.

Hope of final success continuse in London and Paris, tempered by the realization that Russia intends to drive an iron-clad bargain. Britain is still seeking a way past the Russian demand that it be allowed to fit an anti-aggression guarantee on Latvia and Estonia. Both are reluctant to be "protected" by Communist Russia, yet Moscow regards its Baltic neighbors as the weak spot in the Soviet armor.

Meanwhile, Lord Halifax extended a possibly conciliatory hand to Germany by saying, in the House of Lords, that providing the independence of nations is recognized, Britain is not only willing but anxious to explore the problem of economic "Lebensraum"—living space—for Germany and all European nations.

1940 AND All That

Nineteen-forty is inexorably approaching. It is already here in the press. Republican Mr. Vandenberg, knowing perhaps how times flies, has deliberately thrown his hat into the Presidential ring. Mr. Garner's friends are wasting no time in trying to make a winner of the Texan's sombrero.

But it remains for the irrepressible Mr. Ickes, on his own, to throw Mr. Roosevelt's headpiece into the ring for a third four-year lease on the White House. In a spirited article, particularly attacking back-stabbers, Secretary Ickes did all but nominate the President.

But counting the President out—until he speaks, one sees the Vice-President as the present political puzzle. "Cactus Jack" is far ahead among Democrats—in theory. But can he get the delegates? Can he corral the votes?

Mr. Garner has liabilities as well as assets when it comes to running for the Presidency. He's a poor speechmaker in these days of radio campaigning. He plays politics rather than delving into national issues. But he would please businessmen who, with him, would like "to put some fat on the cattle." And there is great wealth back of his boom.

Meanwhile on the Baltic....

While Anglo-Soviet negotiations lag, Germany has been improving several shining hours in Central Europe and on the Baltic. From Berlin, a trade agreement with Yugoslavia and nonaggression pacts with Latvia and Estonia have been announced.

The trade pact stems from the lengthy Berlin visit of Yugoslavia's Regent, just concluded. Adolf Hitler showed Prince Paul the Reich's land and air might, but Germany declared that all it expected of Yugoslavia was a "policy corresponding to its geographical position and economic interests." Translated into economic terms, this, however, is already meaning much. Yugoslav reports say Germany is already effecting a radical change in Yugoslav agriculture. Traditional wheat and maize are being substituted for raw materials Germany needs—flax, hemp, soya beans.

On the Baltic, Germany now has secured three nonaggression pacts, one with Denmark, and the others with Latvia and Estonia. Lithuania had been previously "guaranteed." Reichsführer Hitler hoped for a complete answer in the Baltic and Scandinavian area to President Roosevelt's interrogation. But Sweden, Norway and Finland refused, saying they feared such action might compromise their neutrality.

Nine Years of King Carol

Nine years ago, June 8, King Carol of Rumania, returning from exile in Paris, took over the government from the regency of his son Michael. Since then he has made himself master of Rumania. Politics, the army, education, the courts, finance, and industry have all been brought under his thumb. He is, in fact, the State.

In honor of his 9-years' reign the King staged a mammoth parade in Bucharest. Flags flew. Boys marched and saluted just as they do in Germany or Italy.

No one doubts the strength the King has given to his country in international affairs. Rumania's borders are intact. But a weakness is inherent in that strength. For the strength is the King's, not Rumania's. His firm-looking structure lacks solid foundations. And the King knows it. That is why he has inaugurated hygienic and sanitary improvement, introduced agricultural instruction, promoted women's activities. But it's a costly process with armaments taking so much money.

Rumania, the King declares, wants peace, but not at all costs.

Congress

Congress really functioned this week—despite the royal visit—but largely through committees. The LaFollette Committee heard a group of former labor spies give first-hand evidence of how they reported on fellow workers, staged strike disorders in order to continue their employment, and precipitated actual conflicts to give the police an excuse for breaking picket lines.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

President: Welcomed and entertained King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain.

Requested Congress for $657,366 appropriation in connection with executive order designed to improve Government's personnel management.

Vetoed bill to prevent exportation of tobacco seeds.

Signed joint resolution providing that reorganization plans 1 and 2 take effect July 1.

Nominated: Claude G. Bowers to be Ambassador to Chile; Edwin C. Wilson to be Minister to Uruguay; Douglas Jenkins to be Minister to Bolivia; Max O'Rell Truitt to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission; Edward J. Noble to be Undersecretary of Commerce; Archibald MacLeish as Librarian of Congress; Leland Olds to be a member of Federal Power Commission.

Supreme Court: Ruled New York milk marketing was valid, held Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., had violated constitutional rights of citizens in refusing to permit Congress of Industrial Organizations organizers to speak in the city, and that the Child Labor Amendment is still subject to ratification.

Adjourned until the first Monday in October.

Departments: Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, urged Congress to establish a special Circuit Court of Appeals for Patents.

Senate: Completed action on the strategic war materials bill; approved Wagner bill to increase bond authorization of the United States Housing Authority; confirmed Edward J. Noble as Undersecretary of Commerce.

House: Passed bill fixing standardized bagging for cotton shipped in interstate commerce.

Refused to permit Wages and Hours Act amendments to be taken up under suspension of rules.

Court Postpones Capshaw Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The public hearing into the official activities of Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, a defense witness in the second trial of James J. Hines, Tammany leader convicted of providing protection for the Dutch Schultz policy gang, was postponed in the Appellate Division here, to allow his counsel time to assemble his case.

Thomas D. Thacher, one-time Solicitor General of the United States, and formerly President of the Bar of the City of New York, was named by the Appellate Division as a referee to enquire into Magistrate Capshaw's official conduct, and his findings prompted the court to call upon Mr. Capshaw to show cause why he should not be removed from the bench.

The hearings are expected to resume the last of next week.

U. S. Citizen Dietrich

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Marlene Dietrich, German motion picture actress, has become a citizen of the United States. She swore allegiance to her adopted country in a brief ceremony in a Federal court room.

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Relief Politics Outlawed in Bill Expected to Pass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Assurances from no less high authority than Vice-President Garner himself declare that the Hatch bill to bar politics from relief, which has already passed the Senate, will pass the House before adjournment.

Spurred by criticism over its long delay, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to which the matter was referred April 26, has brought the measure out. Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico had become alarmed over the long delay and had made a personal call on the White House in its behalf. He came from the White House confident that full administration support will be thrown behind the bill.

The Hatch measure grew out of charges of politics in relief administration in the 1938 campaign which were substantiated in part by Senate investigators, notably in Kentucky where the Majority Leader, Alben W. Barkley, was running for re-election with the full New Deal support.

Mr. Healey denies that there is any intention either on his or his subcommittee's part to hold up the bill, and has so expressed himself in a writing to Senator Hatch.

Most categorical statement came from Vice-President Garner to newspapermen. He made the positive declaration:

"You can write that that bill will be a law when we quit."

John J. Dempsey, Senator Hatch's New Mexico colleague in the House, had threatened to introduce a petition to discharge the Healey committee from study of the bill and thus force the legislation to the floor as adjournment neared.

Correspondents believe that whatever the reason for the delay, public pressure and self-interest of the Administration will cause the measure to come to a vote if the spotlight continues centered on the reform.

W. C. T. U. Chooses 'Peace Sunday'

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Tomorrow has been designated "Peace Prayer Sunday" by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Governors of all States were asked to assist in urging the entire Nation to unite in a prayer for world peace.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National W. C. T. U. President, said her organization believed "peace can come only by the exemplification of the principles of the prince of peace."

In her plea to the Governors, Mrs. Smith said, "because of the tragic conditions in many foreign countries, the world is looking to our nation for leadership in the cause of universal peace and good will."

Fair Commissioner Upholds Protest to Union Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—As the New York World's Fair observed Rhode Island and Province of Quebec Days today, foreign exhibitors renewed their attack on Union Labor construction and maintenance charges for work on their pavilions, and a round-robin appeal to home governments will be made for additional funds to meet these foreign expenses until the close of the fair in October, it was learned.

Discontent among foreign participants about Union charges and Administrative policies at the Fair was first voiced by Dr. Neil Van Aken, president of the Foreign Government Commissioners' Club, on Wednesday, when he said visiting Governments would not continue their exhibits at the fair unless conditions changed.

Theodore T. Hayes, Executive Assistant United States Commissioner at the Fair, lent support to the contention of Dr. Van Aken that other countries should be recognized as guests of the United States and not treated as "hot dog stand concessionaires," as has been charged. He recalled that the 58 nations participated in the Exposition in response to official invitations from President Roosevelt and declared that Labor Unions should sanction the employment of a limited number of foreign artists and craftsmen without insisting that an equal number of American workers be hired to stand by in idleness.

Simultaneously Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, Deputy Commissioner for France, said that compliance with "unbearable" requirements of unions had added between $100,000 and $200,000 to the cost of the French Pavilion. He recalled that during the Paris Exposition of 1937, there was a general strike of construction workers in Paris, but declared that unions involved extended full freedom to foreign exhibitors to obtain labor from any source they chose.

Meanwhile an important exhibition of French books was formally opened in the French pavilion as a gesture of friendship aimed at giving Americans a complete cross-section of the present state of French spiritual, cultural and scientific thought, as well as a picture of the physical arts of the typography, illustration and binding.

The exhibit runs the gamut of French culture and civilization, from Voltaire's "Dictionaire Philosophique" to the latest French cookery book, "Larousse Gastonomique." Periodical literature is also fully represented, as well as a beautiful display of hand bindings.

At the same time, the Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, celebrating their day yesterday, through its speakers made appeals for active patriotism and reversion to the "old tried ways of our forefathers."

N. J. Relief Costs Decline Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey relief costs declined for the third consecutive month during April, Arthur Mudd, State Director, reported June 10 as efforts continued for a further reduction in expenditures.

The Mudd report, which gave encouragement to the Assembly economy bloc, opposed to new taxes or bonds for relief financing, listed April expenditures at $1,682,066, a drop of $230,769 compared with March. Aid was extended to 72,454 cases, representing 212,889 persons, a reduction of 6.2 per cent. Compared with April of last year, costs were down 17.3 per cent and the number of cases down 16.1 per cent.

Private employment was again the predominant factor, contributing to the improvement, accounting for a net decrease of 3,295 cases, which was approximately 1,000 better than the March showing.

All of the counties shared in the reduced load, as did the 10 largest cities in the State.

The legislative committee named to investigate relief administration, both State and local, is confident costs can be cut several million dollars for the year.

Plea for Clothing For South's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Great numbers of Southern children are in tatters and will be forced to stay out of school "when the new term begins in July, unless increased contributions of wearing apparel are soon made," according to the Save the Children Federation. The Federation assists families in the mountain sections of five Southern States.

At least 350,000 pounds of clothing are necessary to meet the immediate needs of young persons who attend schools in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, the Federation said in a statement today. During 1938, 112,000 pounds of clothing was sent and distributed, but thousands of children were not reached, it added.

"All kinds of clothing, new and used, will be helpful," the announcement continued. "Do not give high-heeled shoes, slippers, fancy hats, or evening gowns, mattresses or rags. Blankets and all sorts of warm clothing will help greatly." Shipping directions to any school or needy person will be supplied by the Federation at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Employees Seen Aiding Industry Solve Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Extension of industrial education is necessary to eliminate misunderstanding between labor and industry, if America is to solve its labor problems, in the opinion of Dr. Edwin Sharp Burdell, Director of Cooper Union.

"High labor turnover, strikes, and other manifestations of industrial maladjustments can be laid in part to a lack of understanding by the worker of the problems of industry," Dr. Burdell said in an address at the institution's eightieth commencement exercises.

"Even though modern business and industry has emerged from the patriarchal forms of the nineteenth century into a sort of representative form of government, with authority delegated by ownership to management, both ownership and management are beginning to realize that sharing with employees the information, even if not the responsibilities, of operation, is the next logical step," he declared.

Dr. Burdell warned the graduates that they could not rely entirely on the techniques learned in college. "Be mindful that intelligent compromise is the only effective tactic in this disordered civilization," he continued. "Moreover, it is the only tactic which will save you from dismay when you look out upon a world ruled by irrational politics, crackpot economics and a barbarous disregard for the rights of man. Widespread neglect of human values is at once the most subversive and the most depressing force with which you as young men and women of wholesome aspiration, will have to contend."

Graduating students, as they take their place as citizens, Dr. Burdell added, should "carefully weigh the solid substance of the democratic way of life, with all its failures and inadequacies, against the promises of nationalistic dictatorship or class revolution."

Gano Dunn, President of Cooper Union, presided at the exercises and presented 172 degrees, certificates, and diplomas to candidates from the Institute of Technology, the Night School of Engineering, and the Day and Night Art Schools.

Names of Americans In Majesties' Book

WASHINGTON (AP) — King George and Queen Elizabeth have with them a royal visitor's book in which they will carry back to Great Britain the names of many people met in the United States.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt showed the gold-rimmed black leather book to her press conference, explaining that she thought it was an interesting custom.

The book, about 12 by 16 inches, has the royal cipher of King George on the front above words "Visitor's Book" in gold.

How China Carries on Schools On Large Reconstructed Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

year must go out on Sundays and holidays in furtherance of the work. Twenty million people a year will be given elementary education by this means, the course including the teaching of a thousand characters as well as propaganda to instill patriotic ideas and support such obligations to the state as military conscription.

Using Trained Teachers

A special effort is being made to use teachers brought from the Japan-occupied areas because people from the coastal provinces are regarded as more progressive than those from inland. Units are beginning to travel over free China, using as educational media lectures, lantern slides and particularly the drama as a means of conveying wartime lessons. Cars have been prepared complete with phonograph records, projectors, and music for patriotic songs. The Government is also preparing to use "show boats" to reach villagers and farmers who use rivers and canals as sole communication means. Girl students are being trained as nurses. Some of the teachers from occupied areas are being sent to work in refugee camps.

"The aims of the Education Ministry with reference to teachers are twofold," said Mr. Chen. "First, we want to use 'occupied areas teachers' to help backward provinces. Second, all teachers must somehow be busy somewhere. Teachers are transferred to districts as convenient to them as possible. Once there, they not only teach, but also unify and organize politically. We are also sending some teachers secretly into the occupied areas where they do work to enlighten the people in order to prevent them from being paralyzed by Japan's propaganda efforts.

"Throughout everything we do we are trying to meet needs not merely of war, but also of reconstruction for peace."

This thought runs throughout everything in Chungking, and perhaps nowhere more than at such educational institutions as those visited. The first of these, not far from Chungking, but well out in beautiful open country, was the well-constructed and extensive new Nankai Middle School which removed to Chungking from Tientsin in 1937. Dr. Chang Po-ling, the President, explained that he came to Chungking and started a branch institution at first. Then the Nankai University at Tientsin was bombed and later looted by the Japanese and the college joined with Southwest University in Kunming.

Economic Construction

The splendid Chungking Nankai Middle School plant was most economically constructed, costing less than half a million Chinese dollars—the cost now would be far greater, as prices have soared—and it accommodates 1,400 students, both girls and boys, one-third of whom are local and the others from various parts of the war zone. In addition to classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, and similar buildings there is a bank, a post office, and a co-operative store. Actually Nankai is hardly recognizable as a wartime job, due to the forethought which installed it in Szechwan Province at an early stage of the hostilities.

Farther on, at a point beautifully situated and overlooking the Kialing River, is the really wartime institution of Central University—built on land obtained from the near-by Chungking University and built, as already mentioned, in only 42 days. The President, Dr. Lo Chia-luen, took a rather apologetic attitude over the somewhat crude and light construction of the buildings, and he also declared that the institution was already much cramped for space. But to the visitor, it seemed that the construction was serviceable, clean, and utilitarian, and however limited the accomodation may have seemed to a man with a big job on his hands, there was nevertheless far more to see than could be inspected in one brief visit.

One hundred and seventy full-time professors, 32 lecturers, and 108 assistants are training the 2,200 regularly enrolled students, and Dr. Lo pointed out that 98 per cent of the courses are under full-time professors. In Nanking, 524 courses were given during the last semester the University operated; this year, 608 courses were given in the first semester, and 630 are now being given. Lecture hours total 1,150 per week, and laboratory hours are about the same to a total of 2,300 hours.

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Youth Trained For Palestine On Communal Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—To mark the completion of five years of its work in bringing Jewish boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 17 to Palestine, principally from Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, and re-training them to fit into the life of this country, the Youth Immigration Bureau recently arranged an exhibition in Tel Aviv, showing the progress since 1934.

The Youth Aliyah (Immigration) Bureau, headed by Miss Henrietta Szold, a former Baltimorean and the founder of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, is in charge of the young people brought here through funds raised in various countries. The selection and pretraining of the boys and girls is under the direction of Youth Aliyah offices abroad.

In the past five years, 4,618 boys and girls have found refuge and opportunity in this country. Of these, 3,203 were brought from Germany, 950 from Austria, 264 from Czechoslovakia, 139 from Poland and 29 from Rumania. The remainder came by way of Italy, England, Belgium and other countries which gave them temporary asylum.

Tested by Bureau

Candidates for transfer to Palestine go through a careful selective process at the European end, including four weeks in a training camp for test of their adaptability to communal living. The latter is especially important, since the large majority of the boys and girls are accommodated in the communal agricultural settlements. They come in groups varying in size from 10 to 60 or more, depending on the accommodation available in the particular settlement to which they are assigned. Under the leadership of an adult who accompanies them from their country of origin, they undergo a two-year course of training. Half the day is spent in practical work on the farms or in the farm workshops, and the other half is devoted to studies, including Hebrew, Jewish history, and the geography of Palestine.

At the end of the training period, the responsibility of the Youth Aliyah Bureau toward the young people comes to an end, and they strike out on their own, or in groups. Of the 1,508 young people who have finished their training, no less than 75 per cent have remained on the land, either working in the settlement where they have been trained, or going in groups to other settlements, or striking out to establish new settlements, sometimes joining forces with another group of Youth Aliyah graduates or with a group of Palestinians.

Immigration Rules

Boys and girls used to come to Palestine on special certificates which fell under none of the immigration categories, but now they enter under the "student" classification. By the present system, colonies which have schools approved as satisfactory for the 15-17 age group apply for student certificates, the Youth Aliyah Bureau assuming supervision and financial responsibility for the selected candidates.

In the first few years, parents in Germany were able to supply about 50 per cent of the cost of the child's training, but the proportion has dropped now to from 5 to 10 per cent. Austrian parents can contribute only about 3 per cent, while Czechoslovakian parents are still able to pay a large proportion of the amount required for the two years.

The budget is partly raised in the United States, Canada, England, Switzerland, Holland, South Africa, and the Scandinavian countries. The United States, where the fund raising agency is Hadassah, heads the list of contributors, England and Holland coming next.

U. S. Sent the Most Visitors to Britain

LONDON (AP) — The United States sent 97,258 visitors to Britain during 1938—more than any other country—a White paper announced June 9. The government statistics showed Germany second with 79,652 and France third with 69,133.

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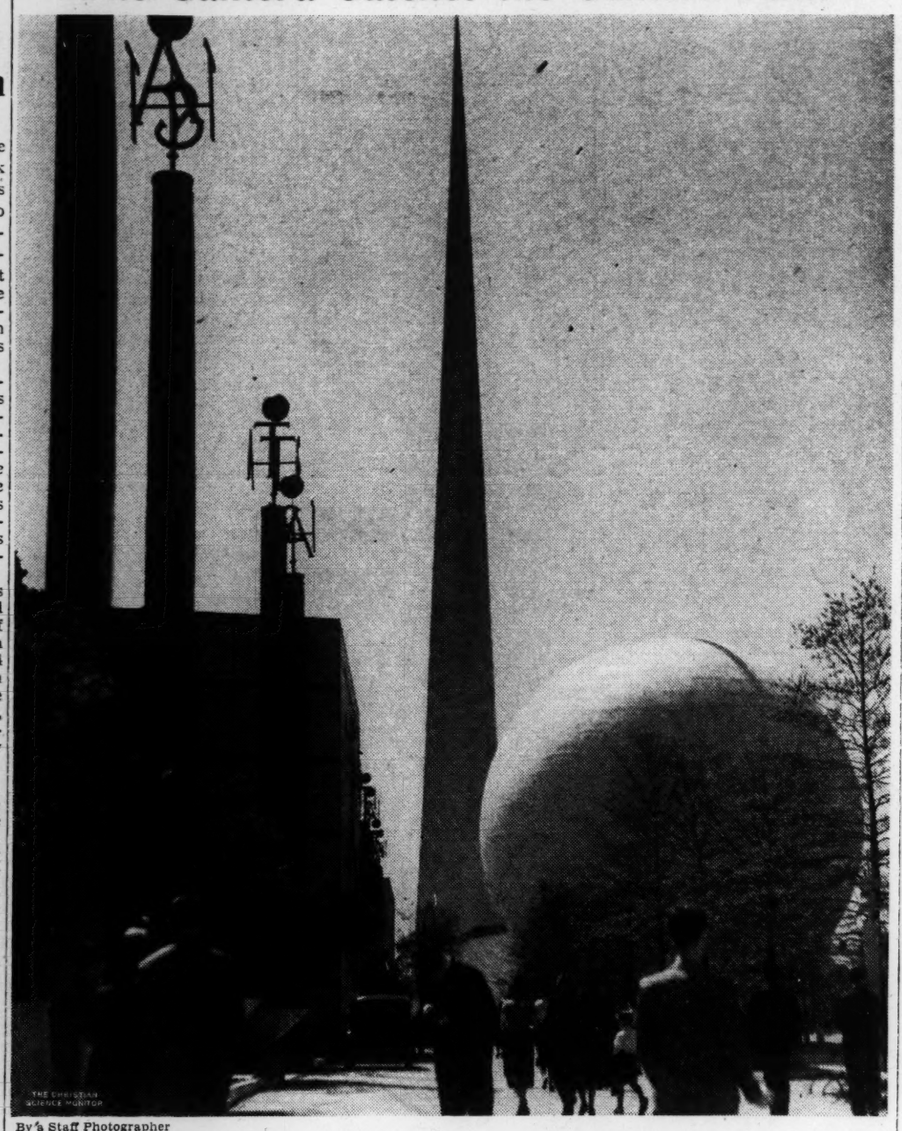

By a Staff Photographer

The Theme Center From the Court of Communications

With a slow film and light red filter, the casual photographer may often catch vistas and "candid" scenes which rival the work of the professional, so marked are the contrasts and vivid the high lights at New York World's Fair.

Art in Photography: How to Obtain It

Mr. Jordan's picture tour of the New York World's Fair appears in today's issue of the Weekly Magazine Section. Believing many Monitor readers would be interested in having pointers on Fair pictures, Mr. Jordan has prepared the following article on equipment, films and exposures.

By Walter S. Jordan

Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York World's Fair presents unusual opportunities to the amateur photographer, both for pictures of interesting angles or details, and for pictures of record. There appear to be few restrictions, and you are welcome to expose all the film you care to without asking permission.

From a dozen different viewpoints the dominant Theme Center, with its 700 foot Trylon and Perisphere of 200 feet diameter, will in itself more than repay the visit of a camera enthusiast. With its changing conditions of light and shade during the course of a day and night the Theme Center alone provides subject for 100 exposures.

The many tall pylons scattered about the Fair will tempt many to click their shutters, while Constitution Mall, with its great white statue of Washington, the Lagoon of Nations with its fountains, the Court of States, and the many flag lined avenues will be among the subjects you will want to picture.

It is well to bear in mind that the camera does not take a picture; it merely records the reflected light from a subject on the film. Therefore, because many of the structures—a great preponderance—that go to make up the Fair are white or light in tones, the reflected light will be many times stronger than if dark colors predominated.

Thus, if you use ordinary film—the so called ortho—you will lose much of the brilliancy which gives the Fair its charm. With conditions such as the Fair presents, I would use the Panchromatic film, and no other.

In addition, if you use a deep yellow or red filter you can over correct the sky and cause the building to stand out vividly white against a dark sky; for Panchromatic film, with the filter, darkens the sky while keeping the light buildings in their correct tone. And there is so much reflected light that perfect exposures are possible, even with the slow film and red filter.

For the normal summer day I would recommend a slow Panchromatic film (fine grained) which will allow enlargement many times its size without appreciable traces of grain.

There is so much latitude in present day film that anywhere near a correct exposure will result in pleasing pictures. With the slow, fine-grained, Panchromatic film, and a deep yellow or light red filter, a stop of F.11 or F.16, and a shutter speed of from 1-25 of a second to 1-35 will give an excellent negative.

This means that with proper film and a filter an inexpensive box camera will give you more than average pictures of the Fair.

But don't confine your picture taking to the day time. Some of the night views are excellent, particularly the Mall and the Lagoon of Nations, both with their gushing fountains.

For night, of course, you will find a faster pan film to be advantageous. Even with a box carera, try setting it on the ledge that surrounds the Lagoon and Mall, giving about two minutes exposure. The blue light on the Perisphere at night makes an attractive picture.

Among the best points for picturing the Trylon are the grassy spaces in front of the Court of Transportation (in the afternoon light), and the Lagoon in front of the United States Building, also in the afternoon.

There are several viewpoints around the Lagoon of Nations, too, where you can get beautiful pictures of the fountains. Try taking them against the light as well as with.

You will want to record some of the foreign exhibits with their native architecture, but in taking pictures of buildings remember that where possible it is best to shoot from an elevation down on the subject.

The most pleasing vista of the Fair comes just as you leave the Perisphere and start down the Helicline. You will look down Constitution Mall with the gigantic sundial in the foreground, the statue of Washington about midway down and the Lagoon of Nations and the Federal building at the extremity.

But don't forget the many little human sidelights of the Fair: the people in native costums, the busy drinking fountains, the nooks and crannies, the "pictureable" sculpture.

Argentina: Its Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The population of the Argentine Republic is just under 13,000,000. The exact figure on Dec. 31 last, according to the National Statistical Department, was 12,958,217. It was reached not by a census but on the returns from Government offices.

Argentines are not satisfied. The figure one year previous was 12,761,509, which means that the year's increase was only 1½ per cent. Eighty per cent of the increase was due to natural and the remainder to migratory growth.

The most alarming aspect—and this adjective is used in official circles—is the relative decrease in births. One of the leading university professors pointed out that the birth rate in Buenos Aires is lower than in London and Paris.

The decline in immigration is regarded almost as seriously, though the Government itself is to blame for this. Only 40,000 extra settlers were recorded last year. Agriculture and general production require more than this. National nonpolitical leaders recognize that the yearly increase from this source should run into hundreds instead of scores of thousands, but the Government has increased restrictions because of the war of "isms." It also argues that restricted International trading precludes free immigration.

An unhealthy distribution of the population causes further anxiety. Three Provinces, Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Cordoba, account for the greater part of the 13,000,000. The Federal Capital alone accounts for 2,345,000. Too many are congregated in the cities and towns of a Republic whose wealth is mainly agricultural. Rich Provinces such as Salta, Mendoza, Tucuman, Entre Rios, and Corrientes and national territories such as the Chaco and La Tampa are sparsely inhabited, with insignificant yearly increases.

Persistent talk of "national defeat" and "demographic crises" have led the Government to agree to a commission to study the problem. Criticism has been aroused because this has not yet been organized. In this case public opinion seems to be forcing the Government to expedite a solution.

America Cleared In Sarabia Crash

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay has made public a declaration that there was "utter lack of justification" for anti-United States manifestations following the fatal accident to Francisco Sarabia, the Mexican flier.

The Federal Department of Press and Publicity stayed open three hours overtime last night to distribute Mr. Hay's 500-word statement. It followed the stoning of the American School and assignment of a police guard to the United States Embassy.

Francisco Sarabia was fatally injured Wednesday when his plane plunged into the Potomac River at the start of a projected nonstop flight from Washington to his home in Mexico.

Mr. Hay's statement said it was "stupid" to think that sabotage could have had anything to do with it.

Pictures Capture Beauty of Trogon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—The first authentic nesting record of the coppery-tailed trogan, has been made in Arizona by the Cornell Ornithological Expedition, according to announcement here today. The trogon is rare in the United States and has never before been found nesting within the borders of this country.

Prof. A. A. Allen, head of the expedition, made the discovery in the Santa Rita Mountains in southeastern Arizona. Motion pictures in color of the bird on its nest and voice recordings of the trogon's curious calls were made by the expedition.

The trogon is midway in size between a robin and a crow, with brilliant iridescent green above bright red underparts. It frequents dense pine forests and nests in old woodpeckers' cavities in large trees.

Increase Reported In Building of Homes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Perkins said June 10 that dwellings for nearly 77,000 families have been provided in the United States in the first quarter of 1939.

"The number of new units represents an increase of 82 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1938," she said. Building permit valuations of the houses and apartments totaled $269,592,000.

Lexington Road Echoes History

Way to famous green winds by landmarks standing in days of colonial minutemen.

The Call of Boston
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Eleanor Early
Author of "And This Is Boston," "And This Is Cape Cod," and other travel books

The Munroe Tavern Built in 1695

The first fascinating landmark on the way to Lexington Green is the Munroe Tavern, built in 1695, and a pleasant place to visit. The first battle of the Revolution took place on Lexington Green, and the Munroes, who lived in the Inn, ran and hid in the woods. Before we see the Tavern I think it would be a good idea to review the circumstances that led to that memorable Battle of Lexington.

The Province of Massachusetts was on the eve of open revolt. For 150 years the Colonists had obeyed the edicts of a distant king. They had paid him tribute and supported the Governors he sent to rule them. There had been much dissension and bitterness. And now, goaded by huge taxes, they were ready to fight for freedom. General Gage, whom the King had sent to Boston to put down the rebellion, learned that the patriots' ammunition was in Concord, and he decided to send a secret expedition to sieze the depôt. He quietly prepared 800 picked troops and sent them, under cover of night, to row, with padded oars, across the Bay from Boston to Cambridge, and then to march through Lexington and on to Concord.

But hardly had they climbed into their boats when Paul Revere and William Dawes set out on horseback, by different routes, to spread the alarm for the country folk to be up and to arms. When we visited the Old North Church, we saw the tower from which the signal lanterns swung. There was to be one if the British were marching by land—and two, if by sea. And you remember how first one—then two lamps—in the belfry burned.

The riders sprang to their saddles, and galloped, shouting,

"Up and arm! Up and arm!"

Jumped From Beds

Then the Minutemen jumped from their beds, and kissed their wives and children, and prepared to meet the British. The fighting continued all day, and in the afternoon, Earl Percy came with reenforcements. The British were retreating then, and Percy did all he could to save them. He had 1,000 men and two cannon. And he placed one cannon in the Munroes' front yard, and the other on the hill in back. And so he managed to hold back the Minutemen long enough to bring his wounded men into the Tavern.

In the parlor are portraits of the landlord's children, William and Anna. Anna was four at the time of the Battle, and she used to tell her great great granddaughter that she could remember seeing men in red coats coming toward the house, and she remembered how frightened her mother was. They ran for the woods, Mrs. Monroe carrying the baby, and William and Anna clutching her skirts, and crying their little hearts out.

Mrs. Munroe's wedding bonnet is here, and her wedding slippers. The slippers are white satin, but the straw bonnet is black. Of course, Mrs. Munroe did not wear a black bonnet with her white gown. It was white for her wedding day. And for a few years, she wore it that way. Then she dyed it yellow. After a while she dyed it green, and after that, brown. And the last years of her life, it was black.

The trough in which Mrs. Munroe mixed bread the night of the battle is still in the Tavern. When her husband came home from the fighting and was telling her who had been killed, she said, "I mixed my bread with the tears coming, for fear I should have no husband when the next mixing came."

Generations of Munroes mixed their bread in this same trough, and one of them tells how she stood, when she was a little girl, on a cricket, while her grandmother told her how to mix the yeast and milk.

"Now, Lanna," said the grandmother, "five generations have made good bread in that trough, and it isn't the fault of the trough if you don't."

Married Minister

Anna Munroe, whose picture hangs on the wall, married a minister named William Muzzey, who went to Harvard. The chest under Anna's portrait belonged to the third wife of the first Munroe in Lexington, who had it for a wedding dowry, along with a feather bed, a bolster, and a warming pan (that was nearly 300 years ago).

The lady in the silhouette is another Mrs. Munroe. It was she who cooked dinner for Washington, when he stopped here on his tour of New England. There had been considerable controversy over Washington's title. Some people called him "His Majesty," and some "His Highness." But, to settle matters, there was a special town meeting in Lexington, and the citizens agreed that he be called simply "The President."

The Munroes cleared the best bedroom to arrange a private dining-room for the President. The landlord stood behind his chair, and served. Mrs. Munroe and all the neighbors prepared the feast. And Anna brought up the food.

Seventy years later, Anna used to tell how, "Marm said to me, 'Anna Munroe, if you spill a crumb, the President won't have anything to do with you.'"

Little Lucinda, who was not allowed upstairs, was so afraid she wouldn't see the President that she climbed the tree out front, to peek in the glass. Suddenly there was a dreadful howling. And Washington, jumping to the window, saw Lucinda slipping down the branches.

From the Tavern we will go to Lexington Green where "in their ragged regimentals stood the old Continentals, yielding not." On the Green, 77 Minutemen, roused by Paul Revere and William Dawes, awaited the arrival of 800 British.

Buckman Tavern

When the British came marching down the street, Captain Parker (in command of the Minutemen) realized the madness of combat, and ordered his men not to fire unless fired upon, but added the dauntless challenge, "But if they mean to have war, let it begin here."

When Pitcairn (in command of the British) drew up and demanded, "Disperse ye rebels!" not a man moved. Pitcairn then ordered fire. And when his men hesitated, he discharged his own pistol—and thus fired the first shot of the Revolution.

Visit Buckman Tavern across from the Green, and then we will walk to Parson Clarke's house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping the night before the battle. Hancock and Adams were the men who made George III so angry that he said he would pardon every one else concerned in the Rebellion, if they would stop defying him—but never Hancock and Adams!

Hancock had come to Lexington to see his fiancee, Dorothy Quincy, who was visiting the Rev. Jonas Clarke. John and Samuel had the best room downstairs, and slept together in a post bed with green curtains. Dorothy was asleep upstairs with her Aunt Lydia—when Paul Revere came galloping through the town, awakening everybody with his dire tidings.

When we leave the Clarke house, we may choose either of two roads to Concord. And because one is beautiful, and the other historic, I am going to suggest that you drive three miles down the historic road, to cover the principal points of interest. And then return to Lexington Green, to take the longer, lovelier way to Concord. Signs point the way the British marched from Lexington to Concord Bridge. You will want to see the stone walls, because

In books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the Redcoats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again,
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

Unless you are a New Englander and know your stone walls, you may have wondered how the patriots could leap from wall to wall, chasing and firing, and harrying the poor British, until they could only run, and pray for their lives. By the time the British reached Concord, the Minutemen were at the Bridge. They had come from all the towns about. Before the day was over, there were 3,750 of them—and Earl Percy conducted a retreat against a number three times that of his troops.

These stone walls, which contribute to the charm of New England, were made when the settlers cleared their property. They carried the rocks to their boundary lines, sometimes only to be rid of them, and sometimes to keep their animals from roaming. And so the stones came to enclose all the fields and pastures. Apple trees grow within their gray walls, and in the spring there is not a prettier sight anywhere. And now we will go back to the Green, to take the Bedford road to Concord.

New Supreme Court Evolving As Lines Are Reconstructed

WASHINGTON, June 10—The record of the historic term of the Supreme Court, closed this week, shows the reconstituted tribunal going through an important transition period.

It is no longer possible to divide the members into liberal and conservative, or majority and minority groups, with the facility of recent years. The Court is speaking with a new composite voice.

At the same time the record shows a new constitutional ferment. The Court has continued to re-examine the "established" theories of constitutional law. It has not hesitated to repudiate old doctrines, set aside past decisions, and establish new doctrine and new legal concepts.

Most notable effect of this development was the high proportion of cases in which decisions of the lower courts were reversed. The change in judicial direction is coming from the top, and the new precedents will guide and animate the whole hierarchy. Every time the high Court hands down a decision it sets a course which all lower courts must follow. In the past term, in cases which came up from the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal, reversal was the rule and affirmation the exception.

Typical Reversals

Disregard of hitherto established precedent took a typical form in the Court's action sustaining state taxation of Federal salaries. This decision expressly overruled two earlier decisions. It furthermore nullified in part the doctrine of implied immunity from taxation under the dual-sovereignty form of Government. So important was it that it elicited from Mr. Justice Frankfurter the separate concurring opinion expressing his views on the ground that there had been "an important shift of opinion in constitutional doctrine . . . announced after a reconstruction in the membership of the Court."

Changing Lines

In general old lines of the Court's membership are fading, and new alignments are forming. The black and white liberal-conservative cleavage is disappearing as a practical consideration. Modulations of liberalism are taking their place. This is one of the most important developments in Court history.

Three years ago during the 1935-'36 term, for example, Justices Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo constituted a cohesive liberal minority group. Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Butler, and Sutherland constituted an equally cohesive conservative group: along with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts in some cases, and either the one or the other in other cases, they constituted the majority.

Then in the 1936-37 term, the balance shifted. The see-saw reversed. The liberal group became the majority group with the shift of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts to the so-caled liberals. The cleavage, however, seemed just as sharp as before: Justices McReynolds, Butler, Van Devanter, and Sutherland formed a continuing cohesive minority.

This alignment began to disintegrate last year, with new appointments and replacements. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts continued to align themselves with Justices Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo (before his illness), while Justices McReynolds and Butler continued to assert their conservative views. New Deal members did not at this term constitute a third group because Mr. Justice Reed frequently abstained from the dissents of Mr. Justice Black.

Now comes the latest term: The clear-cut conservative-liberal cleavage has been modified, or erased. Most consistent unit is that of Justices McReynolds and Butler who remain conservative and frequently in dissent. (They joined in 28 dissents.) The Chief Justice with Justices Stone and Brandeis (before retirement) constituted one liberal group, frequently holding the balance of power; Justices Black and Reed formed an "advance liberal group" (they dissented as a unit in six major cases); while Mr. Justice Roberts was difficult to classify. (He dissented with Justices McReynolds and Butler in 10 cases, but joined with the majority in other leading cases.)

Now come two recent justices, Mr. Frankfurter and Mr. Douglas, who are too new to classify. Whether they will follow the Hughes-Stone school, or the Black-Reed school remains to be seen. In any event the old lines are fading and the very basis for division is changing.

Dominion Starts Plan for Disposing Of Butter Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 10 A Dominion-wide scheme for distribution of some 3,000,000 pounds of butter, constituting the 1938 surplus, took shape on June 5 when about 20,000 pounds were passed out in Montreal. The plan, which is being first tried out in Montreal, is expected to be extended throughout Canada.

For every pound of butter received in exchange for a coupon, the unemployed family head must buy an additional pound from the same grocer. He pays for the extra pound with his usual weekly relief allowance.

A plan of distribution according to the size of families has been arranged. A family of two would receive one pound purchased and one pound on a coupon all the way up to a family of 13 who would receive seven pounds purchased and seven pounds on seven coupons. The above are worked out on a weekly basis. Butter is currently selling for 23 cents a pound retail.

The coupons must bear the official stamp of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and are redeemable at all branches of the Bank of Montreal in that city. The Canadian Red Cross is also supervising the distribution in conjunction with the Montreal Relief Commission.

Montreal has been alloted 450,000 pounds to be distributed at the rate of 45,000 pounds a week for 10 weeks.

During the first day of distribution in Montreal the butter market was reported "firm and quiet."

General Motors Tie-Up Threatened

DETROIT, June 10 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor automobile workers threatened today an extensive tie-up of General Motors plants if the corporation does not open collective bargaining negotiations with it.

Hardly had the United Automobile Workers faction headed by Homer Martin been restored its old American Federation of Labor charter when it called strikes in three General Motors factories at Flint and Saginaw.

The management denied, however, that the strikes called Thursday were effective.

At Flint, members of the Fisher Body Plant No. 2 local of the United Automobile Workers voted June 9 to ignore a strike call by their leaders and announced a meeting to discuss returning to the Congress of Industrial Organizations division of the union.

Bruce Manley, spokesman for the local's officers, said the membership voted 10 to 1 against joining the strike.

"The men are displeased," he said. "They were not consulted about the strike and no vote was taken. Fisher Body No. 2 local is solidly A. F. L.-U. A. W., but we are not recognizing this strike because there is no chance in the world to win."

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FATHER'S DAY JUNE 18

REMEMBER DAD

Chamberlain Renews Offer To Debate German Claims

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking in Birmingham last night, said Britain was "still ready to discuss around a conference table the claims of Germany or any other country provided there seems a reasonable prospect of real settlement, only we must have confidence there is such prospect and such settlement must be obtained by negotiation and not by force."

He declared Britain has not abandoned the first part of its foreign policy—seeking to eliminate the causes of war, and added that the Nation had had "very little help from countries with which I was hoping to come to an understanding."

National Defense

At a reception in his honor, however, he continued that the "progress of building up our national defense has been so extensive and so rapid I can say with confidence that no country, however strong, could lightly undertake a conflict with this country."

These words, which seemed to echo War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's pronouncement at Plymouth that "we are becoming overnight, as it were, a great military power," and the flight of William Strang, special British envoy, to Moscow June 12 to attempt to effect a quick completion of British-French-Soviet Russian negotiations for an assistance pact seemingly contradicted reports the British Government was returning to its old policy of appeasement.

Twofold Purpose

Mr. Chamberlain said his aims were twofold—to search out the causes of war in an attempt to remove them, at the same time building up Britain's armed might to protect its "vital interests."

"All the world knows we would never use these mighty forces to begin an unprovoked war upon anybody else," he said, "and although from time to time I see allegations to the contrary, made for the purposes of propaganda, I hope no people would be deceived by such an obvious distortion of truth."

Italy Asks Showdown

ROME, June 10 (AP)—The Fascist press today advised Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, to back his assertions that Britain was ready to discuss claims of nations clamoring for vital "economic space" with concrete concessions to Italy and Germany.

Newspapers praised the Halifax speech as a long-delayed recognition of claims of the Axis partners but said it was useless to talk of collaboration and eliminating war causes without taking definite steps to meet the claims.

Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia at Milan, Italy, again revived the issue of Italian-French relations, contending France was Italy's traditional enemy.

The press spokesman made it plain Italian demands now are not merely for concessions in French Djibouti, Suez Canal, and Tunisia but for general territorial revision which would put Italy and Germany on the basis of economic parity with Britain and France.

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company announced today that a mis-reading of a shorthand note gave the wrong impressions of Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax's speech to Germans listening to a German language news summary.

What Lord Halifax said was "any of Germany's claims are open to consideration."

The broadcast was that "not all of Germany's claims are open to consideration."

British Strength Grows

PLYMOUTH, England, June 10 (AP)—Britain will have under arms "upwards of three quarters of a million men in the course of the next few months," War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha said.

This total, he explained, represents a figure which "bears comparison with that of continental armies" and added that "thus we are becoming almost overnight, as it were, a great military power."

Reich's Hoarding Of Food Depicted By News Expert

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The German Government is hoarding food to such an extent that people are definitely feeling the shortage, according to Louis P. Lochner, aboard the liner Washington on a vacation trip, the chief of the A. P. bureau at Berlin and recent winner of the Pulitzer prize for foreign correspondenhce said:

"It isn't a question of malnutrition, but you never can tell what you're going to get for dinner, or how much. Coffee, for example, is rationed out at one eighth of a pound per person a week, and it costs $1.60 a pound."

Butter, pork and eggs also are on the list of scarcities, he said, and the Government's highly organized propaganda machine, explaining these restrictions, constantly emphasizes to the people that Germany was beaten by economics in the World War and that "it must not happen again."

Lochner said his greatest thrill in returning to this country after 17 years of living in Germany was "to see plenty of things in all the stores—and everything real."

Dr. Sheldon Gives Kansas Editors a Tip

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., June 10 (AP)—Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, minister and author who once edited his home town Topeka (Kan.) Capital "as Jesus would," today suggested newspapers devote their entire front pages once a week to a single subject of universal interest.

As a model, he told Kansas Editorial Association members, they might devote a front page to war: what it costs in lives and money, what it accomplishes, who wins and what people should do about it. Other suggested topics were "The Lost Art of Conversation," "Home Life" and "Jesus as a Statesman."

Memorandum From Europe

Europe's Alliances: Britain's Offers to Russia Forced by the People on Government; Axis Pact Forced on Italy by Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

It would be hard to find a more perfect contrast, from the viewpoint of the people's outlook on diplomatic events, than the two military alliances, the development of which has dominated the European scene during the past few weeks.

In Berlin Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano signed a military alliance which, to put it mildly, was not welcomed with anything resembling enthusiasm by the people of either Germany or Italy, especially the latter.

In fact there seems to be little doubt that the average Italian—excluding the younger and more militant Fascists—has great difficulty in concealing his distaste for the "agreement" which has so many earmarks of being an arrangement that makes Italy merely a spoke in the German wheel rather than an equal end of the totalitarian axis.

In London, the exact contrary was the case. Instead of a government imposing willy-nilly on its people an unwelcome alliance, one witnessed the unusual picture of a people practically forcing an unwilling government to conclude an alliance with Soviet Russia.

Sketched in this summary fashion the picture is of course somewhat exaggerated. But it is certainly true that the pressure of public opinion in Britain played a vital part in pushing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his predominantly Conservative cabinet toward accepting Soviet Russia's terms for a military accord.

* * *

There is no denying the fact that a great many observers in England, even among those who have been most insistent in urging the Government to come to terms with the Soviets, feel grave doubts as to what the eventual outcome of a new triple entente will prove to be.

Nevertheless it can be stated with a fair measure of assurance that the average Englishman—or to put it another way, that a majority of people in Britain—became convinced—long before the Government appears to have made up its mind—of the absolute and inescapable necessity of Britain's obtaining Russian support if it were to be able to carry out its solemn pledges given to Poland, Rumania, and Greece. And unquestionably popular feeling played its role along with the weight of diplomatic pressure from Paris and the logic of the situation itself.

The Axis alliance on the contrary appears to have aroused in Italy generally deep and widespread concern. One might ask why this should be so since a sort of alliance has existed between Germany and Italy for two years or more. The answer is that the recent Italo-German accord does more than merely confirm an existing state of things.

* * *

Serious indications are multiplying which tend to confirm the reports that actually this alliance was forced on the leaders of Fascist Italy by National Socialist Germany. It is still a question whether this was done by a direct threat, with a large German army concentrated on the Brenner Pass—as certain trained neutral military observers affirm—or whether it was a much more indirect affair whereby Adolf Hitler said in effect to Benito Mussolini: "Either you come into an alliance on my own terms and give me effective command of our combined military and economic forces or I shall be unable to give you any support for your African claims and could not even guarantee to let you keep the Italian Tirol."

What is certain is that the penetration of German military "technicians" into Italy has reached remarkable proportions. Everything is happening as if Germany had said to itself: "We will take no chance of Italy repeating its action of 1915 when it withdrew from its alliance with Austria and went in on the side of the Allies, or of its collapsing soon after the start of a conflict and thus becoming a liability rather than an asset."

This evident subordination of Italy to Germany is not confined to the military sphere alone. It extends also to the economic realm, and experts have been pouring into Italy in great numbers with the apparent aim of bringing Italy into economic step with the Reich, and even of making Italy into a sort of complementary economic province of Greater Germany.

* * *

Naturally it is hard to confirm this state of things by precise facts and figures, but enough is known of what has been done and of what certain highly placed Italians, both in Italy and outside of it, have said about it, to make it plain that things have gone pretty far, and that a great many of the Italian people are seriously concerned about it all.

This cannot be taken to mean, however, that public opinion in Italy can be counted upon to have any appreciable effect on the course of further diplomatic developments in Europe. Most that can be hoped for is that Italy may exert a moderating influence on Germany regarding such questions as Danzig, for it is all too obvious that Italy does not wish to be drawn into a war over the Free City.

Italy's chief concern at the moment is Albania where much still remains to be done in the way of organizing the administration of the newly acquired country, and after that Yugoslavia, which Italy hopes to turn into a sort of economic dependency, although whether it will be left free to do it by Germany is by no means certain.

* * *

In fact, there is good reason to believe that the conclusion by Britain of a treaty of mutual assistance with Turkey was as severe a blow to Italian hopes of amassing a Mediterranean Empire as were the Anglo-Polish and Anglo-Franco-Soviet accords to Germany's hopes of expansion in Eastern Europe.

Doubtless neither the chief, nor the newly silenced partner, in the Axis has abandoned his hopes for the future, but for the present it would seem that the two dictators have no desire openly to risk war against such an overwhelming coalition as that constituted by Britain, France, Russia, Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey.

Although a sudden surprise is always possible, most European observers now agree that the coming summer will be a period of intense underground diplomatic activity aimed at undermining this anti-aggression front and thus preparing the way for a "coup" of some sort, probably against Danzig, later in the year.

Mallory Browne

Merchant Marines Seek Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France today is seriously concerned over the state of its merchant marine, a most important and valuable auxiliary service in time of war. Various newspapers and magazines are bringing home to the public, apt to be complacent about any French enterprise, a number of unpalatable facts, figures and comparisons.

France has now sunk to seventh or eighth place among the maritime powers of the world as regards merchant shipping, although it ranked third in 1901 and fifth in 1914. This is considered especially incongruous because France is the second colonial power in the world, after Great Britain; and the French, with their strongly protectionist instinct, resent the idea of trade between France and its colonies being conducted by any but French ships.

France has been falling behind not only in the number, but in the quality of its ships. Apart from a few luxury liners on the Atlantic, French ships generally compare unfavorably with those of other leading countries as regards speed and modern equipment. There is an abnormally large proportion of ships under the French flag which are so old as almost to merit the adjective obsolete. Over two thirds of the French ships have been in service for more than 15 years. One million six hundred thousand tons of new ships came out of the world's shipyards between July, 1937, and July, 1938. Of this amount France produced only 37,000 tons, as against 530,000 tons for Japan, 300,000 tons for Germany, 265,000 tons for Norway and 200,000 tons for Great Britain.

Since 1936 building in French yards has sharply declined. Between 1921 and 1936 the amount of annual new building never fell below 100,000 tons. In 1937, however, the figure was only 56,000 tons and it was brought up to 70,000 tons with difficulty in 1938. The Minister of Merchant Marine, Louis de Chappedelaine, has worked out a three-year plan for adding 500,000 tons of new shipping; but only the lesser part of this will be supplied by French shipyards.

France is handicapped by several factors in adding to its merchant fleet. Shipyard facilities are inadequate and are now largely demanded for the construction of warships. Numbers of skilled laborers have gone over to Navy work or have found employment in the aviation factories, where there is full employment at high wages.

Another defect which critics have been pointing out in the French merchant fleet is the predominance of passenger vessels over cargo boats. The latter are the backbone of the service of supply in time of war.

Critics of the present state of affairs feel that there has been no lack of state support for French shipping, since the subsidies which are paid out every year by the State in this field exceed 1,000,000,000 francs (a little over $25,000,000). The Messageries Maritimes, a line which operates between Marseilles and the Far East receives 351,000,000 francs, while the French Line, on the Atlantic, is given a grant in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 francs.

A general feeling that subsidies have not led to efficiency and that the state, in view of the fact that it pays part of the bills, should have a larger voice in directing shipping policy, has found expression in several recent developments in the shipping world.

Inasmuch as the merchant marine is so essential to a wartime economy, it is attracting a large share of public attention at the present time. It is very probable that an effort will be made, under state auspices, to speed up the output of vessels and to overcome the lethargy which some private lines display in regard to adopting new technical inventions.

Australian Vessels To Mount Guns in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albury, Australia

Australia has decided to make over its Navy and one of the first moves is to provide for strengthening ships of its merchant marine so they may mount guns in time of war.

There are only 55 ships on the Australian register, but many of them are big ones—cargo ships freighting exports of this country to far markets. Thirty-three of these ships are to have their frameworks stiffened so they may mount two guns each. The remaining 22 will be strengthened to take one gun. The cost will be £250,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The situation of the British merchant marine, which is causing concern in London, is being used as an argument for Australia creating a shipbuilding industry of her own.

British tonnage, it is pointed out here, has fallen from 17,500,000 tons, at which it stood in 1914, to 14,000,000 tons last year.

The matter is of prime interest both to Australia and New Zealand because they have a relatively high foreign trade. New Zealand's is often claimed to be the highest per head in the world; it is certainly 50 per cent of her total trade. And so creation of a shipbuilding industry is being urged here.

As British shipyards are seen as capable of turning out only two-thirds the tonnage they built in the World War years, it is realized there will be a big demand for foreign ships to help out with the British transport services. Very little of this tonnage, it is believed, would be available to maintain the flow of trade from the Antipodes to Britain. And in any event, it is held undesirable to place reliance on foreign ships.

This being the situation, it is held that the sooner Australia and New Zealand make themselves independent of Britain in shipbuilding the sooner they will approach greater security. The matter is being pushed because such shipbuilding as has been done in the past has shown a marked drop in recent years. In 1920, for instance, Australians built 14 ships of 31,000 tonnage. In 1934 only 371 tons of shipping was launched. This indicates the need to reorganize the industry and give it fresh stimulation, for in the event of war the country would be forced to construct its own ships, it is pointed out here.

Coastal transport bulks so large here it is held that, because of its needs, if for no other reason, a local industry is needed. Coastal defense calls for small craft which could be constructed here, facilities for building ships exist in three States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other States are capable of engineering work.

The argument focuses on the contention that Australia should turn to this course because the international situation demands it, because of the difficulty of mobilizing technical resources once war has begun, and because of the grave risks of interruption of sea communications, if there is no provision to reinforce them with new ships.

To bring about this change an increase in the customs duties on ships is being urged. It is proposed these should be raised to cover ships up to 2,000 tons, so coastal vessels may be constructed here. At the same time, it is urged the Government insist on adoption of the latest methods of welding, create standardization of construction and import expert engineers from abroad to set the industry on its feet.

Thetis Salvage Delayed For Making New Cables

BIRKENHEAD, England (AP)—The necessity of manufacturing new nine-inch salvage cables will delay for at least another three weeks efforts to raise the submarine Thetis, it was made known.

Names, Addresses, and Availability Of Christian Science Lecturers

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today issued the following announcement to boards of directors, clerks, and lecture committees of Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and Canada:

In order that you may be able to get in your lecture invitations at an earlier date, we are giving below the names, addresses, and availability of lecturers for the coming lecture year, July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940.

This list is taken from the Lecture Circular, now on the press, which will reach you in about two weeks.

Please select without delay the lecturers of your choice and communicate with them through your clerk, at the addresses given under their names.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

George Channing, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.
Assigned to Western Canada, Autumn, 1939.
Available also in the United States and Canada during the entire lecture year.

Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B. (Miss), London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Coulson, Lecturship, Boston."
Available in the United States and Canada from March 1 to June 15, 1940.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to Box 155, Centerville, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Telegrams, Phone 681, Hyannis, Mass.
Available for lectures in the United States and Canada, September 1 to December 15, 1939.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Eddison Lecturship, Boston."
Available in the United States, December, 1939, to June 30, 1940.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Available in the United States and Canada, September 15, 1939, to February 20, 1940.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., 2140 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Assigned to Alaska, August, 1939.
Assigned to the West Indies, Canal Zone, and South America, March 1 to May 15, 1940.
Available in the United States and Canada during the remainder of the lecture year.

Professor Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Hermhering, Boston." Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States, Canada, the Orient, Egypt, and Greece to Charles S. Daugherty, 174 High Avenue, Nyack, New York. Cable address: "Dauchas, Nyack."
Available in eastern United States and Canada to October 1, 1939, and April 1 to June 30, 1940.
Available in western United States during October, 1939.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., 11 West 42d Street, New York City.
Available in the United States and Canada July 1, 1939, to February 28, 1940 and June 1940.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Available on Pacific Coast, December, 1939, January, February, March 1940.
Available remainder of the United States and Eastern Canada, Autumn and Spring.

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., 1018 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B. (Miss), Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Veekayess, Boston."
Available in the United States and Canada, January 10 to May 10, 1940.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., 747 New Center Building, Detroit, Michigan. Cable address: "Wilpat, Detroit."

Florence Middaugh, C. S. (Miss), Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to Box 453, West Branch Station, Los Angeles, California, from June 30 to August 15, and to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, thereafter.
Available in the United States and Canada from September, 1939, to March 1, 1940, and June 1 to July 1, 1940.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California. Cable address: "Vanros, San Francisco."
Available in the United States and Canada July 1-September 30, 1939, and January 1-June 30, 1940.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., 11 West 42d Street, New York City. Radio and cable address: "Rostanros, New York."

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., 7323 Olive Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Summer address, July 10 to September 10, Estes Park, Colorado.

Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Saint Louis, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., 1208 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Cable address: "Tutjon, Kansas City."
Assigned to Western Canada, late Spring, 1940.
Available in the United States and Eastern Canada remainder of lecture year.

John Henry Weer, C. S., Brookline, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Box 294, Pasadena, California.
Assigned to Mexico City, January 1 to 15, 1940.
Available in the United States and Canada, during the remainder of lecture year.

Assignment of Lecturers for the Lecture Year 1939-1940
Western Canada

Autumn—George Channing.

Spring—Dr. John M. Tutt, late Spring, 1940.

Welsh Oppose Conscription; Peace Sentiment Deep-Rooted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—There is widespread and deep-seated opposition in Wales to conscription. A contrary view might be gained from observing that military recruiting and Air Raid Precaution work is satisfactory. Moreover organized Welsh opposition has not up till now gone as far as in Scotland where the Scottish Trade Union Council decided to discontinue support of the national service campaign.

But in the less Anglicized mining districts of the south and in agricultural communities of the north and mid-Wales resort to compulsory service is held inexcusable. Protests have been voiced from pulpits and in political circles and meetings of a more general character are being called.

Nationalistic feeling, which is tantamount to opposition to all forms of compulsory service, is being fanned in university and intellectual circles. But religious conviction is the strongest influence which has to be faced by those who are trying to induce a more tolerant attitude to conscription.

The Welsh Nationalist party is urging young men not to join "England's Army" and calls for exclusion of Wales from the military training bill. But this party, though vociferous, has not a wide influence. Most of the opposition, though hardly less adamant, would not go to the lengths of the Nationalists, three members of which organization were given prison sentences in 1937 for setting fire to an R. A. F. airdrome in Caernarvonshire as a protest against invasion of the Welsh countryside by English militarism.

Welsh Want Peace

The pacific sentiments of a large part of the Welsh people is not surprising in view of the fact that for many years religious and national leaders have concentrated on building up a peace-mindedness which would not tolerate in any circumstances war as a means of settling differences.

This fierce nation which repelled Romans and Anglo-Saxons for so many centuries and inspired such famous songs as "The March of the Men of Harlech," has in fact some time ago turned its swords into plowshares. This is no reflection on the courage of the people, as the World War showed. For during 1914-1918, while there was strong opposition in Wales to military service, at the same time Welsh troops were showing unsurpassed valor in the fighting.

A great many Welsh people are convinced that world peace can be maintained without recourse to war. The broadcast message of Welsh children to other children of the world which has been sent out every year for the last 18 years is evidence of this conviction.

The present situation is complicated by the fact that the majority of Wales's parliamentary representatives have supported the conscription bill. In all Wales perhaps the strongest opposition to compulsory service is found in Caernarvonshire, which is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. David Lloyd George, who, as Prime Minister in the World War, introduced conscription, and who supported the Government when the measure was reintroduced recently.

Welsh M. P.'s have been endeavoring to placate their constituencies by stressing the contention that preparedness provides the best chance of avoiding a conflict when dealing with the Dictators.

Poland Obtains Grant of Helium

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary Hull has approved Poland's application for 220,000 cubic feet of American helium to inflate a stratosphere balloon for flights later in the summer, it was learned reliably today.

The application is the first of its kind ever fully approved by the United States Government.

Poland's success in getting helium does not facilitate its purchase by Germany. Last year the Munitions Control Board authorized export of 17,900,000 cubic feet for Germany's new dirigible, but Secretary Ickes refused his approval and held up the deal.

Meantime the munitions board changed its rules to permit the Secretary of State alone to approve export permits up to 500,000 cubic feet a year to any one country. For larger amounts the assent of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Commerce and Interior must be obtained.

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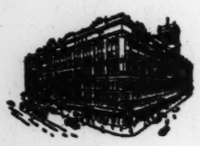
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Hyde Park Decides It's Time To Get a Little Bit Excited

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—The impending arrival of Britain's sovereigns shook this home town of President Roosevelt today out of the complacency with which it has learned to take the fleeting visits of a nation's notables.

Most of the 2,000 inhabitants were astir early to mingle with incoming visitors, who were expected by police to number more than 100,000 before King George VI and Queen Elizabeth reach here (5:15 p. m., E. S. T.) for a Sunday stopover and a Roosevelt "hot dog" picnic at the President's estate.

Revolutionary Spots

Their motorcade was to carry them through a Hudson River region in which was fought much of the Revolution that separated the American colonies from the British Crown.

President Roosevelt left Washington Friday night for Hyde Park, where he will be host to the royal travelers for the second time.

George A. Leadbitter, Police Chief, of neighboring Poughkeepsie, reported hundreds of requests from residents of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and other near-by states for "grandstand" reservations along the route the British rulers would travel.

But there were no grandstands, he made plain in outlining protective preparations that include rerouting of ordinary traffic, roping off spectator areas and a strict ban on use of building tops for sightseeing.

One National Guardsman was assigned to each roof in Poughkeepsie's flag-hung business district and 2,500 other soldiers worked with State and City police, Secret Service men, American Legionnaires, and Boy Scouts in handling the throngs.

Members of the 71st Regiment, National Guard, of New York City, lined the five-mile route—stationed a few feet apart—between Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie.

Equal precautions were taken in Hyde Park, where the royal couple will attend services with the Roosevelt family at the century-old St. James Protestant Episcopal Church. Residents and visitors were directed to park their cars in the village to clear the three-quarter mile road from the Roosevelt home to the church.

Congregation Selected

Approximately 5,000 spectators will be permitted within the roped-off Church grounds but the tiny stone building itself, erected in 1844, will hold only 250 of the regular parishioners besides the 80 expected in the King's and the President's parties.

Highways will be cleared of traffice again Sunday night when the King and Queen embark by rail for their trip to Montreal.

At Rensselaer where the royal train will transfer from the New York Central to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad en route to the Canadian border, 150 National Guardsmen will be on duty.

British Capture CCC Fort— When Scot Meets the Queen

FORT HUNT, Va., June 10 (AP)—King George, assisted by Queen Elizabeth, captured this fort—built during the Spanish-American War to repulse the foreigner.

They captured it completely—all of the 187 uniformed personnel which makes up Company 2387 of the Civilian Conservation Corps—captured them with warm smiles, handshakes, and rapid-fire questions.

A CCC camp being one of the places Their Majesties asked to see, authorities took them to this one located on the green bank of the Potomac River.

One of several persons interviewed by the sovereigns was H. S. Dickson, a native of Dundee, Scotland, now the engineer of the fort.

"Why did you come to the United States?" asked His Majesty with a sly smile.

"For work and opportunity," Mr. Dickson stammered.

King George raised his eyebrows and smiled.

Queen Elizabeth came up. When Mr. Dickson revealed that as an apprentice engineer he had surveyed the tenant farming area of Glamis Castle, the Queen's ancestral home, she said from beneath her silk parasol, "I can't understand why you ever left our beautiful Scotland."

"Well, Mam," Mr. Dickson answered, "I might say I didn't get run out."

The Queen smiled graciously, A few minutes later Mr. Dickson, who came to the United States from Canada, with whose troops he served in the World War, said he thought Their Majesties were wonderful people.

From this interview the King and Queen walked slowly down a double rank of enrollees—all of whom are from Pennsylvania.

King George stopped in front of young William H. Scully, of West Bridgewater, Pa., "How do you like it here?" asked the King.

"Fine," gulped young Scully.

"Where are you from?" the King continued.

"West Bridgewater," answered the boy, forgetting to add Pennsylvania.

The King nodded as if he knew all about West Bridgewater.

While the King was interviewing him, the Queen stopped in front of Stanley J. Panek, of Old Forge, Pa.

"Are you happy here?" she asked, tilting back her parasol so she could see the CCC boy's face.

"Yes mam," he said emphatically.

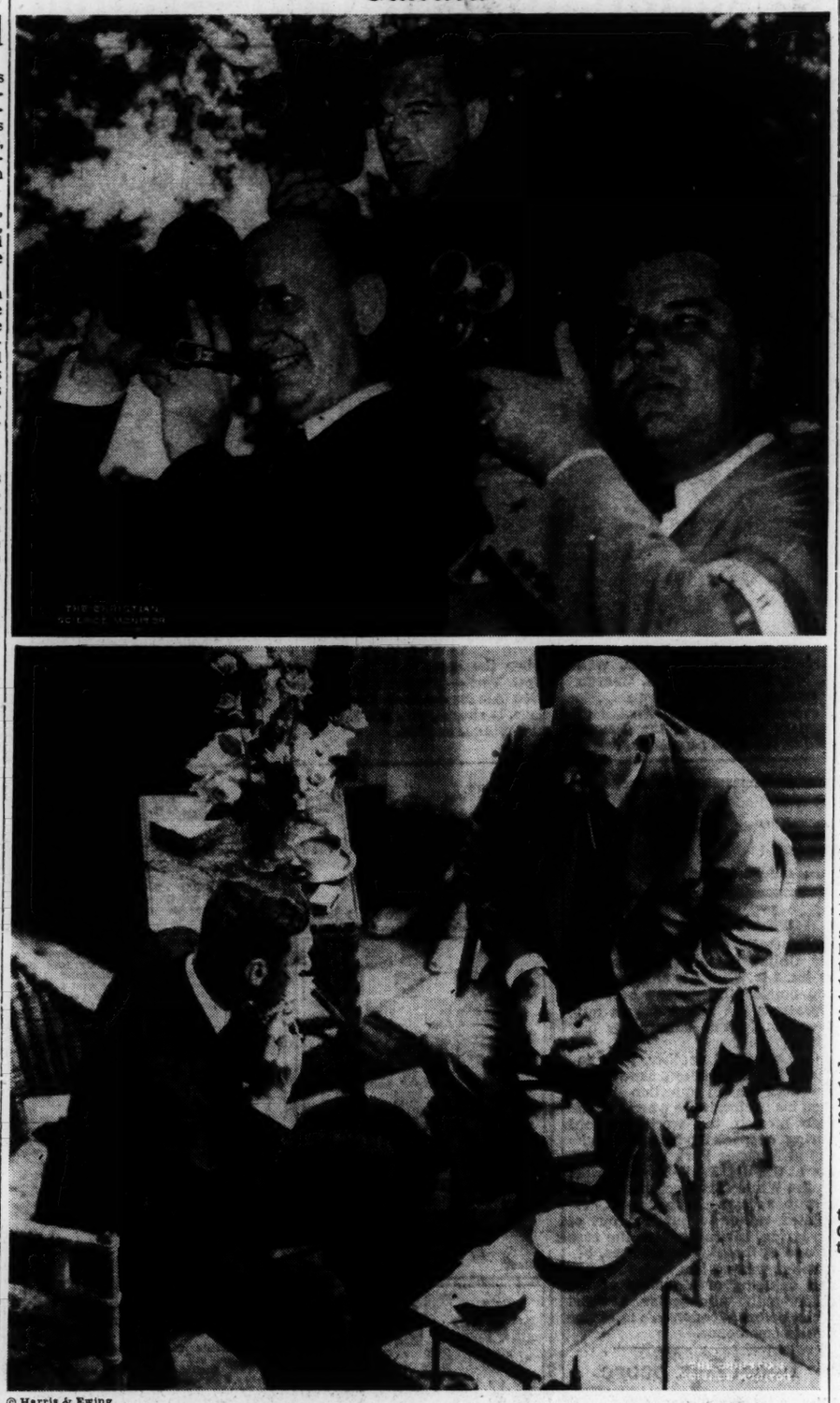
The King by this time had come to John G. Draganza of Rochester, Pa.

His Majesty asked how the boy liked it at Fort Hunt, where he was from, how much weight he had gained, and how he slept.

"I told him I slept fine," young Draganza explained later. "I'm sorry I didn't tell him I slept like a log."

Fort Hunt has a unanimous opinion of the King and Queen—"They're swell."

Candid



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U. S. Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Filming at Mount Vernon
and
A Chat at British Embassy Over Cups by King George and J. P. Morgan

King Scans Record With Eye on Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The legislative record of the fourth and perhaps last session of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada stands as a partial answer to the concerted criticism that the law-makers have been guilty of inactivity and political meandering.

The list of new legislation is comparatively imposing and covers a wide range of matters of national importance. Definite and vital decisions have been made in many instances such as the determination of a new and far-reaching policy in agriculture.

Such notable observers of the political scene as Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative Leader in the Senate, have staked their reputation at forecasting on the prediction that this record will be the one which the Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King must present to the people. For Senator Meighen is convinced that there will be an election before 1939 ends. It is freely predicted that the announcement of an October vote will come from Mr. King in August.

On the fronts of industry and finance the Government made legislative attacks to meet the pressing problems which hamper Canadian business and seem to have denied the full return of the earlier prosperity which made the nation one of apparently unbounded opportunity and promise.

Bank Bill Issue

The Central Mortgage Bank bill, the last piece of legislation to be passed and one which provoked a long struggle in committee, is designed to deal with the formidable problem of mortgage indebtedness by establishing the machinery for a general writing-down of obligations.

Designed to bring mortgage interest rates down to a maximum of 5½ per cent on urban properties, and 5 per cent on farm properties, the Central Mortgage Bank will be a wholly Government-owned institution with $10,000,000 capital stock, administered by the officers of the Bank of Canada.

Lending institutions may become members of the mortgage bank by agreeing to adjust mortgages to a maximum of 80 per cent of the appraised value of property concerned, to reduce interest rates to the maximum fixed, and write off interest arrears in excess of two years. Loss suffered by the companies in this adjustment will be shared equally by the central mortgage bank.

The bill has been regarded in some quarters as regulated repudiation and has been criticized for the measure of Government interference it introduces to business. The sanctity of contract, a cardinal principle among Canada's more conservative financiers, is involved, it is argued. General benefit from the rearrangement of the terms of obligation is seen by most observers as the inevitable result of the move.

Farm Regimentation?

Government intervention in agriculture to assist the industry in the dire plight in which it has fallen, especially in Western Canada, became the keystone of what emerged as a new policy during the last session.

Three pieces of legislation form the basis for the new order under which the government will recompense growers unable to support themselves because of crop failure and provide state regulation and assistance in the matter of marketing. Wheatgrowers will receive a guaranteed minimum price of 70 cents a bushel and linked with this aid will be a crop subsidy where the yield is considered insufficient. In the eastern provinces assistance has been granted to another branch of the industry through a subsidy to cheese makers who will receive a dollar-for-dollar grant to aid them in plant improvements. Co-operative marketing will receive government assistance and guidance.

Unemployment Aid

A move to combat unemployment was made in co-operation with private industry by guaranteeing income tax exemption to the extent of 10 per cent of capital expenditures on plant extensions, improvements or new enterprises. In this the Government followed the advice of the National Employment Commission, headed by Arthur B. Purvis, prominent Canadian industrialist, which submitted its report two years ago. The Government has indicated that this policy of working through and with industry will be followed by the Liberals in their subsequent dealings with the problem. Funds were again voted towards the training of unemployed young Canadians.

Three major boards were established by the administration to deal with issues vital to the national life.

The first was the Defense Purchasing Board which will be faced with the responsibility of spending the $63,000,000, Canada's largest peacetime appropriation, voted for the arming of the Dominion. The formation of the board is based upon the recommendations which arose from the Davis inquiry into the Bren Gun contract. The long debate and probe resulted in the exoneration of all government officials responsible for the purchase of the arms but convinced the administration of the necessity for a new purchasing system to prevent possible political influence and armament profiteering.

The second board to be named was the Penitentiary Commission, established on the basis of the recommendations of the Archambault Commission. It will have the task of revising the penal system.

The third board was established to encourage the export of salt fish and to this end $800,000 was provided for use as subsidies. The emergence of the principle of government participation in private industry was seen here again by critics of the government who regarded the growth of the policy as a dangerous trend in Canada's commercial life. The reply of the administration has been that depressed world markets have made this type assistance necessary.

Labor Protection

An important amendment to the Criminal Code was made whereby it becomes illegal for an employer to dismiss an employee for no other reason than joining a trade union. Unlike the Wagner Act in the United States, which influenced the Canadian legislation, it does not provide machinery for arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes, this office being left largely to the individual provinces. Ontario is the only one of the nine without enabling legislation similar to the federal statute.

Early in the session the trade agreement between Canada and the United States was ratified and a new basis for commerce was established for many branches of industry.

The legislative program covered a wide field and was characterized by measures designed to correct and halt destructive trends in the economic life of the nation. There were no strange banners with new deal devices flying from the treasury benches.

Diary Full of Historic Mt. Vernon Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

aide, and with extreme gravity stepped inside the tomb. He laid the wreath on the right-hand sarcophagus, that of Washington, and stood a moment in silent, serious meditation. Then he stepped outside, rejoined the Queen and the Roosevelts, and all four stood for another quiet pause. In that little moment, flashes of Anglo-American history may well have run through their minds, as they did through those of many bystanders.

Good Will Expressed

At last a British monarch had come to lay his wreath on the tomb of the man who led the Revolution. That it is 1939, however, was not of great significance. Already in 1860, the Prince of Wales who became Edward VII had planted an English yew tree beside the Washington tomb, and in 1924 the other Prince of Wales who became Edward VIII replaced it with another English yew, still growing flourishingly. But these two Princes were not sovereigns as they came to Mount Vernon; the good will was already there, but on this day the very sovereign gave it appropriate expression.

It was not to an old opponent, but to a valued ally that the King next paid tribute, when he laid his wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This scene, lacking the quiet simplicity of the leafy dell where lie the Washington remains, was formal and rather military. A 21-gun salute boomed out at the foot of the hill, a band played. The wreath was handed up by a kilted Sergeant of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. Nonetheless, memory of Britain and America's strenuous co-operation in that great war upon which such hopes were plumed stood out in this ceremony, and in that at the Canadian Cross.

Finally, in the evening came the last of a round of dinners which were inevitable, but certainly not sprightly. The King and Queen, as hosts at the British Embassy, returned President and Mrs. Roosevelt's dinner of the night before, with a strictly official gathering of 36 persons.

Informality Begins

And now to the informal parts. The King and Queen began their wanderings with the reception to nearly 1,000 Britons and former Service Men at their Embassy. This touching function soon concluded, they dashed to Capitol Hill, and in exactly 21 minutes shook hands charmingly with all the members of Congress who presented themselves, over 400 of them.

Congress, it was easy to see, was delighted to act as hosts to royalty; the legislative branch of the American Government did the honors with dispatch and courtesy. The King and Queen stood on a small carpet, before them filed first the members of the Senate, introduced individually by Senator Key Pittman, President Pro-Tem; and then came the House members, introduced by Representative Sol Bloom. The House, as usual, skylarked a bit as they waited. It was a grand affair, although a pretty solid bit of handshaking for the King and Queen, but they performed their task with complete virtuosity.

Dash to Potomac

Next the party dashed to the yacht Potomac, and down to Mount Vernon. The hour spent in the Washington estate grounds was one of the most informal of the whole trip. Few persons were within, the King and Queen, a few officials, and the press had the place to themselves for a good walk in the sunshine, and a look around the charming old house. The Queen expressed her delight at the simple, mellow old pieces of furniture, at the gardens, and at the outlook over the wide Potomac estuary, and the King enjoyed stretching his legs even if the sun was too hot for real comfort.

Field Day for Press

And the press: Well, it was a photographer's field day. The British cameramen had rarely seen anything like it, they said afterward. At first they looked somewhat aghast at the uninhibited antics of their American colleagues — none of whom, of course, addressed the royal couple or did anything really disrespectful. But soon the London knights of the lens were hopping about as eagerly and gaily as their American colleagues, exhilarated at the opportunity. You should have heard them talk delightedly on the way back in the bus!

Surprise Party

[One of the surprises of the royal visit was the inclusion of the King in Mrs. Roosevelt's party for the Queen and the Washington newspaper women who regularly cover her conferences. Not a word had been said in advance about the King though for weeks Mrs. Roosevelt had been telling her regular interviewers that she would try to arrange for them to meet the Queen. Startled glances were consequently exchanged when the Queen entered the room—accompanied by her husband. The royal couple walked through the double line of reporters accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Queen Elizabeth saying "Good morning," the King smiling and bowing but saying nothing.]

At Fort Hunt, a Civilian Conservation Camp was inspected with eager interest by the King who particularly specializes in youth camps. He asked many questions, and made several boys happy for a long time by addressing them directly. He was particularly interested in methods of enrollment and organization. But of the boys he asked chiefly about their cuisine. "I like it swell here," said one of them in answer to a royal query.

That Quiz Party

The next informal note of the day was the White House tea, which turned into a party under the trees, and at which well-informed but not necessarily high-ranking officials and personages were present. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, was one of the guests and told the King of present business and unemployment statistics. William Fechner, head of the CCC, filled in details. The King still wanted to know about this labor-camp system. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and others were on hand to answer the Queen's questions.

Secretaries Wallace and Hopkins were on tap as quiz-answerers, and numerous others who have worked up the hard way. It wasn't a long party, but it seemed to be a pleasant one.

A little later, before the royal couple left the White House for their Embassy, reporters in the executive offices wing suddenly found themselves confined to their own room. The President was taking the King around and showing him where he works! And on that note of friendliness, the White House part of the visit virtually ended. It is typical of the atmosphere that has prevailed, and that was to be resumed in different surroundings at Hyde Park House.

Royal Timetable

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The time-table for Britain's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth today:

6 a. m., (E. S. T.)—Arrive at Red Bank, N. J.

8 a. m—Brief ceremony at Red Bank Station.

8:10 a. m.—Leave by automobile for Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook.

8:40 a. m.—Board destroyer Warrington.

10 a. m.—Disembark at the Battery, New York.

10:15 a. m.—Greetings from Governor Lehman and Mayor La Guardia.

10:30 a. m.—Start automobile procession to World's Fair.

11 a. m.—Reception at World's Fair gate.

11:05 a. m.—Official reception at Perylon Hall.

11:35 a.m.—Procession through Fair grounds.

11:50 a. m.—Review of Army, Navy and Marine Corps units in Court of Peace.

12 Noon—Luncheon at World's Fair Federal Building.

1 p. m.—Public appearance on terrace of Federal Building.

1:05 p. m.—Walk to Irish pavilion.

1:10 p. m.—Procession by tractor train to Canadian pavilion and reception by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

1:20 p. m.—Walk to Southern Rhodesian pavilion.

1:30 p. m.—Procession by tractor train to Australian pavilion.

2 p. m.—Enter British Empire Building.

2:40 p. m.—Departure for Columbia University.

3 p. m.—Reception at Columbia and inspection of Library.

3:15 p. m.—Leave Columbia for drive to Hyde Park.

5:15 p. m.—Arrival at Roosevelt home at Hyde Park.

Only 'Hot Dogs' Get Picnic Garb

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—If the word "picnic" conjures a picture of rough sports clothes and a sizzling hot dog at the end of an iron fork, it will not work out that way tomorrow at the picnic for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at President Roosevelt's estate.

Mrs. Frank Wilson, wife of the rector of St. James Episcopal Church where the King and Queen will worship prior to the picnic, said the royal munching of "red hots" would be considerably more formal.

Mrs. Wilson, one of two village women invited to the al fresco affair, said afternoon dresses would be in order rather than knock-about "country club" garb.

Invitations to the picnic consist of four formal cards, the largest 5¾ inches by 4¾ inches bearing the gold seal of the President of the United Stattes, with script letters reading:

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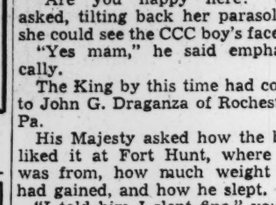
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Sam Snead Setting Fast Pace in National Open Golf—Indian Football Prospects

Guldahl Is Trailing Field In Defense of Championship

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Barring a miracle, there will be no third term for King Ralph Guldahl in the National Open Golf championship.

As the field went into today's two final furious rounds at Spring Mill, the husky two-time winner was right on the ragged edge, his revolting subjects on the verge of ousting him. Guldahl wasn't ready to concede anything, but he must have felt concerned.

Snead Out Front

Sam Snead, the leader at the half way mark with 139 blows, was five gaudy strokes out in front and playing better by the minute. With successive rounds of 68 and 71, the mountain boy looked like the probable winner. Between him and Guldahl were nine other assorted contenders. Four more were tied with the slipping champion at 144.

Breathing on Snead's neck when the 66 qualifiers for the final 36 holes braved the scorching fairways early today was Horton Smith, who posted a great 68 in his second round for a midway 140. Next was Craig Wood at 141 then Bud Ward, the Spokane amateur, and Denny Schute each with 142.

Guldahl Trails

Grouped at 143 were Lawson Little, Harry Cooper, Harold McSpaden, John Bulla and Frank Moore. With Guldahl at 144 were Henry Picard, Olin Dutra, Vic Ghezzi and Lloyd Mangrum. That about rounded up those with a real hope of getting the big cup tonight. The others—men like Byron Nelson, Gene Sarazen, Paul Runyan, Tommy Armour, Billy Burke, Dick Metz and Jimmy Demaret had been whipped by Spring Mill's vast distances and dizzy heights.

So firm has been Guldahl's hold on the throne for two years that the boys hesitated counting him out of the running even after his putting deserted him yesterday and he soared to 73 strokes. Actually it wasn't until Snead, one of the last starters, came banging home with his 71 just before dark that the awed opinion was heard that "Guldahl will never catch Sam now."

Donie Bush is now president and manager of the Louisville club of the American Association.

Americans Win In French Net Early Rounds

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 amateur tennis player from Chicago, won his first round match in the French hard courts championships yesterday from Roland Journu of France, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., won her first round by default from Mlle. M. Inglebert of France. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish ace and favored to win the women's singles, had no trouble eliminating Jacqueline Goldschmidt of France, 6—2, 6—1.

Bill Robertson, Californian, was the first of the Americans to be eliminated. He lost to Paul Feret, French veteran, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 9

International League

Rochester 7, Jersey City 1.
Newark 11, Toronto 8.
Syracuse 7-9, Buffalo 6-3.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 2.

American Association

Toledo 9, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 13, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis-Columbus, rain.
(Only games.)

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 2, San Diego 1.
Portland 4, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 3.

Texas League

Tulsa 6, Beaumont 3.
Dallas 6, Shreveport 1.
Oklahoma City 20, San Antonio 6.
Fort Worth 5, Houston 4 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Memphis 2-2, New Orleans 1-1 (first 15 innings, second 6 innings).
Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 2.
Atlanta 3, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 3-0, Little Rock 2-4.

Eastern League

Hartford 5, Binghamton 4.
Springfield 8, Albany 7.
Elmira 6, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Scranton 9, Williamsport 8 (13 innings).

Gloria Weeks of Westchester, N. Y., is a promising swimmer at 15.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Hoylake, Eng.—Alex Kyle, free-swinging Scotsman, who came from behind on the last round, May 27, to beat A. A. Duncan of Wales, 2 and 1, for the British amateur golf championship, is pictured with his trophy. Center: Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who was Harvard captain and bow of the famous Henley crew of 1914, shown as he acted in the same capacity recently when the crew held its reunion on Charles River, Boston. Right: New York—Clayton Bishop, Onset, Mass., fire chief, who won the 1939 Albany-to-New York handicap marathon outboard motorboat race, is shown with the Hiram Walker trophies he won. Bishop was also winner in 1936.

And Talking of - - - Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Wooderson Work-Out

LONDON—How will Sydney C. Wooderson fare in his race against America's crack milers during "The Mile of the Century" at Princeton, June 17? Will he then break the world's record for the distance, at present held by himself—4m. 6.4s.?

Those two questions have been uppermost in conversation this season among the folk interested in track and field athletics here. And for something that seemed to furnish a line as to the probable answers, I can hardly do better than refer you to the young London solicitor's running in his last serious mile prior to leaving for the United States. He covered it in 4m. 7.4s. Which is only one second outside the world's best and represents the fourth fastest mile ever run in this country or any other.

One way and another, I am inclined to rate Sydney's showing on the occasion in question higher than his performance when he took unto himself the world's record during a specially-framed handicap at Motspur Park here in 1937. For at the 1939 Whit-Monday Meet on the White City track there were certain special circumstances calculated rather to put him out of his stride. Literally so in the case of one of these circumstances, because it was no less than the sudden deluging of a section of the cinder-path with water a short while before Wooderson's mile was due to commence.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

June 9

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey 2b	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cramer cf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	5	9	0	0
Williams rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finney rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	1	2	2	3	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	1	0	12	2	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	4	10	13	27	11	1

*Batted for Bagby in second.

ST. LOUIS							
Almada cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Laabs cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoag rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	3	0	1	2	10	2	0
Clift 3b	3	1	2	5	1	2	0
Sullivan lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Spindel c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Berardino 2b	4	0	1	2	3	2	1
Heffner ss	3	0	1	1	2	7	0
Kennedy p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Hughes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	10	15	27	14	1

†Batted for Kennedy in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, McQuinn, Clift 2, Desautels, Foxx 2, Ostermueller. Two-base hits, Vosmik, McQuinn, Berardino, Cronin. Home runs, Clift, Foxx. Stolen base, Sullivan. Sacrifices, McQuinn, Vosmik. Double plays, Ostermueller, Desautels and Foxx; Berardino, Heffner and McQuinn. Left on bases, Boston 10, St. Louis 7. Bases on balls, by Ostermueller 8, by Kennedy 5. Hits, off Bagby, 4 in 1 inning; off Ostermueller, 6 in 8 innings. Winning pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 1h. 55m.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey 2b	5	3	3	3	1	2	0
Cramer cf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Vosmik lf	5	2	1	1	4	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	5	2	5	4	2	0
Williams rf	5	3	3	8	5	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	1	3	1	0
Tabor, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	2	1
Peacock c	6	1	2	4	5	0	0
Wilson p	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Weaver p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	18	17	27	27	7	1

ST. LOUIS							
Almada cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Thompson rf	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	1	2	2	11	0	0
Clift 3b	4	0	2	2	0	4	0
Sullivan lf	5	1	2	2	0	0	1
Spindel c	5	1	1	1	13	0	0
Berardino 2b	4	1	3	3	1	2	0
Heffner ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Christman ss	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kramer p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Mazzera	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimberlin p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hughes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	10	10	27	10	1

*Batted for Harris in 2d. †Batted for Kimberlin in third. ‡Batted for Trotter in ninth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	—18
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, William 6, Cronin, Tabor 2, Wilson 3, Carey, Peacock, Berardino 2, Glenn, Vosmik, Foxx, Sullivan, McQuinn, Clift 2. Two-base hits, Williams 2, Peacock 2. Home runs, Williams, Foxx. Sacrifice, Cramer. Left on basas, Boston 8, St. Louis 13. Base on balls, by Wilson 10, by Kramer 4, by Harris 2, by Kimberlin, by Trotter. Struck out, by Wilson 3, by Weaver, by Harris 3, by Kimberlin, by Trotter 6. Hits, off Kramer, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Harris, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Kimberlin, 2 in 1 inning; off Trotter, 8 in 6 innings; off Wilson, 10 in 7 innings; off Weaver, 0 in 2 innings. Passed ball, Spindel. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Kramer. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve and McGowan. Time, 2h., 35m. Official paid attendance, 876.

R. I. Golf Champion

RUMFORD, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Miss Helen Waterhouse of Warwick, reigned today as Rhode Island's women golf champion for the third consecutive year. The winner annexed her fifth championship yesterday by trimming Mrs. Frederick Davis of Massasoit, four-time champion, 4 and 3, over the 36-hole final route.

Mortimer Auerbach holds five world speedboat records.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

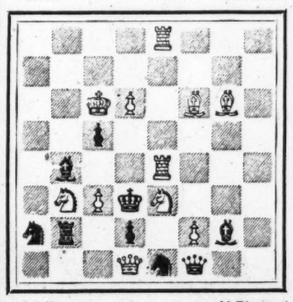
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 10, 1939

Problem No. 2147

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

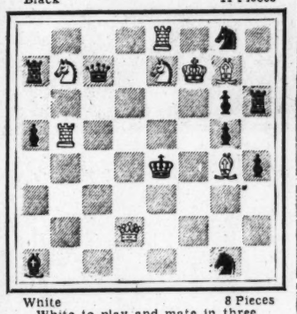
White to play and mate in two

(Providence Journal, June, 1932)

Problem No. 2148

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Third Honorable Mention, British Chess Magazine, first half year 1937).

Solutions to Problems

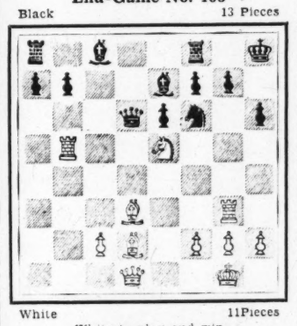
No. 2145. B-R

No. 2146. 1. KxKP threatens
2. KxPch
1. ——— Kt-B5ch
2. K-B7ch
1. ——— KtxKtch
2. KxQPch
1. ——— R-B4
2. Kt-Kt3ch
1. ——— QxP
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ——— QxKtch
2. KxQch

End-Game No. 462. White wins: 1 P-Q7, R-Q4; 2 K-Kt2, K-B7; 3 K-B3, K-Q6; 4 K-B4, K-Q5; 5 R-B7, K-Q6; 6 R-Kt7, K-Q5; 7 R-R7, K-Q6; 8 R-B7, K-Q5; 9 R-B and wins. If 7 . . . R-Q6; 8 K-B5, K-Q4; 9 R-B7, K-Q5; 10 R-B, K-K6; 11 R-Kch, K-Q7; 12 R-K7 and wins.

End-Game No. 463

Black 13 Pieces



White 11Pieces

White to play and win

(Richter-Alexandrescu; Munich team tournament, 1936. White brings his attack to a forceful conclusion.)

Notes

Newell Banks, one of the country's leading checker experts, and a chess player of master strength, has recently returned from a successful tour abroad. His specialty is simultaneous checkers and chess, with a checker game or two blindholded.

Berlin, Germany, has fifty-eight teams in five different grades. The final round of the annual team championship took place recently in the Orpheum, with 496 players taking part.

During the four years the American Chess Federation has been in existence more than 20,000 pieces of mail have been sent out. Among these are eight promotional bulletins describing how recreation departments of municipalities, private groups, high schools, and colleges can emulate Milwaukee in sponsoring chess.

The Pan-American Chess Federation, recently formed in Panama with representatives from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Salvador, U. S. A., and Venezuela, plans to hold the first championship tournament in Cuba next year. One of the chief aims of the federation is to obtain official recognition of chess in the Olympic Games.

This game, from the Manhattan-Mercantile match, held a few weeks ago in Philadelphia, has a pleasing aggressive quality that makes interesting replaying. The young Manhattan expert emerges from a speculative opening with a decisive combination.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Camillo White	Shainswit Black	Camillo White	Shainswit Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Q-B3	R-R4(a)
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	14 Q-Kt3(b)	B-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	15 Castles	Q-Q4
4 P-K3	P-K3	16 Kt-B3	B-Q3(c)
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 QxP	R-Kt
6 B-Q2	PxP	18 QxKt	B-Kt4
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	19 QxB	RxPch
8 B-Q2	P-QR3	20 K-R	QxKt
9 P-K4	P-B4	21 BxPch	RxB
10 P-K5	PxP	22 QxRch	K-B
11 KtxKtP	KtxP	23 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt
12 KtxKt	PxKt	Resigns	

(a) Another line, which seems favorable for White, is 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2.

(b) 14 B-Q2 and if P-Kt5; 15 Q-B6ch, and if Kt-Q2; 16 Kt-B4 looks better for White. After the text, Black is able to spring a quick attack, at the same time consolidating his position and holding his extra pawn.

(c) Black now offers a P and more, for even more! If White declines the offer, Black's better development and extra P makes White's task practically hopeless.

The Hungarian Szabo is making a reputation. His style is resourceful, and he avoids draws if possible. His showing in the Hastings tournament over last New Year's and in the Riga tournament this spring indicates that a new grand master is in the making. The game below, from the Riga tournament, shows the way to a win.

French Defense

Szabo White	Koblenz Black	Szabo White	Koblenz Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	27 R-Q2	P-K5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
3 Kt-Q2(a)	P-QB4	29 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
4 KPxP	QxP	30 P-Kt5	P-KR4
5 KKt-B3	PxP	31 R-Q7ch	K-B
6 B-B4	Q-Q3	32 R-Q4	P-Kt4
7 Castles	Kt-K33	33 R-Q6	PxP
8 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	34 BxP	K-Kt2
9 QKtxP	KtxKt	35 R-QB6	P-K6
10 KtxKt	P-QR3	36 PxP	RxKP
11 P-QR4	B-K2	37 RxP	R-K7
12 Kt-B3	Q-B2	38 R-R7ch	K-R
13 Q-Q4	Castles	39 P-Kt5	B-K5
14 B-B4	Q-B4	40 P-QKt6	R-Kt7ch
15 KR-Q	QxQ	41 K-B	RxRP
16 RxQ	R-Q	42 P-Kt7	R-R8ch
17 RxRch	BxR	43 K-B2	R-R7ch
18 Kt-K5	B-B2	44 K-K	R-R8ch
19 R-Q	P-KKt4(b)	45 K-Q2	R-R7ch
20 Kt-Kt4	PxB	46 K-B3	BxKtP
21 KtxKtch	K-R	47 RxB	P-B6
22 P-QKt4	P-K4	48 P-Kt6	R-Kt7
23 Kt-K8(c)	B-B4?	49 R-R7ch	K-Kt
24 KtxB	R-QB	50 B-Kt3ch	K-B
25 BxBP	RxKt	51 R-B7ch	Resigns
26 B-Kt3	R-B6		

(a) White wishes to avoid the usual variation, but the text, by no means a novelty, should give White no advantage.

(b) This seemingly aggressive gesture really put Black in trouble. After 19 . . . P-R3, Black soon will free his game, with approximate equality.

(c) This allows Black to simplify with 23 . . . B-Kt5, which he neglects to play. Better for White is 23 Kt-Q5.

Lake Placid Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 10—Erroneous reports about Lake Placid refusing to take 1940 Winter Olympic Games seem to be rampant. Lake Placid was approached when Games were taken from Japan and also early in May when it seemed likely that the games would have to be shifted from Switzerland. Both times Lake Placid immediately placed their Olympic facilities at the disposal of both the American and International Olympic Committee.

When the last rumble was heard in May further steps were taken to formulate last-minute plans and the Olympic Organizing Committee was formed similar to the one that organized the 1932 Games. With Willis Wells, Vice-President of the III Olympic Winter Games as President, the Committee was made up of former members of the Board of Directors of the 1932 Games Committee.

This Committee immediately set to work to prepare a budget and to take steps to secure federal aid similar to that which made it possible for the Games to be awarded to Germany.

The Committee only awaited word from the London meeting that the Games would be taken away from Switzerland and had fully expected to be given due consideration when this decision had been arrived at.

Having received no advice Lake Placid cabled Avery Brundage the United States representative on the International Olympic Committee during the London meeting as follows: "Please cable full information immediately, Lake Placid greatly interested."

It seems unfortunate that the United States was not given some consideration or chance to match the offer of Germany to hold the Games particularly with the Olympic facilities available at Lake Placid and Placid feels that instead of refusing to take the Games they were not even given a chance to refuse them.

(Signed) H. L. Garren.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	9	.795
Boston	26	16	.619
Chicago	24	20	.545
Cleveland	24	21	.533
Detroit	21	25	.457
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
Washington	18	28	.391
St. Louis	13	33	.283

Results June 9

Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Boston 18, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 14, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	31	15	.674
St. Louis	25	18	.581
Brooklyn	22	21	.512
Chicago	23	23	.500
Pittsburgh	23	23	.500
New York	22	25	.468
Boston	19	25	.432
Philadelphia	14	29	.325

Results June 9

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.

Stanford Backs Need Line And Team Will Go Places

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10—Footballs being thumped and passed in this weather and at this time of year seems incredible—but they have had it down at Stanford University in their final "spring" workout-game, which resulted in a 0-0 tie between The Whites and The Reds.

But the numerical result, which equalled exactly nothing, gives no indication of the hopes of one Claude "Tiny" Thornhill the Stanford Coach whose future career depends on just how well his charges can do in the 1939 season.

Line Problem

And "Tiny" has some real reason to be elated—over his 1939 backfield material. His line problem is really a serious one—but one that he feels can be solved by puting a fast if not too "beefy" a squad on the greensward in October.

Stanford's spring backfield flashes give real promise, particularly a newcomer, Frankie Albert, a sophomore. Some of us who watched Frankie through the 1938 Frosh season, when this left handed lad ran and flipped passes with great promise, had high expectations for him for varsity work in '39.

Stole the Show

Those expectations were completely exceeded in this Red-vs-White game when Frankie all but stole the show from the dynamic Pete Fay, who, if all goes well, may make all-America next fall.

With Pete Fay running to the right, passing to the right and kicking phenomenally, Frankie Albert doing the same from the left, and plunging Norm' Standlee plugging away from the center the Stanford backfield has "the makin's" of something to watch with care—if you are in the opposite camp . . . Dartmouth, USC, and Cal, for instance.

* * *

Picking Them at Poughkeepsie—That splashing you hear is not out in the bird bath nor from the nations crowded bathing beaches—it's the echo from up on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie where skilfull eight-oared crews of the U. S. A. are making ready to pull the long four-mile grind for the regatta crew championship June 17.

The West's able representatives in the coast champions—California—and the revamped "Husky" shell from the University of Washington may be among the first three to cross the finish line, and perhaps they will finish one, two. California's performance in smoothly outrowing the Washingtonians in the Coast Regatta makes Cal the favorite . . . even in the East, with Cornell second.

Washington has been worked over and pepped up to the place where this column is "authoritatively informed" that "the Washington crew has been developed into a wonderful low stroke outfit . . . a well co-ordinated boat now . . . will make it tough for Cal and Cornell."

The crew that can keep its number of strokes per minute the lowest and still have the tremendous "lift" to carry the boat along even with or ahead of the faster stroking shells will win the race—if it has a good fast swinging sprint and a cagey cox at the tiller. Cal, Cornell, Washington, and Navy are the shells to watch, and in that order—if this column "must" go out on a limb, with Washington definitely the question. Pick Washington's Frosh to take the shorter race from the nation's best yearlings and Cal's Jayvees for the middle race.

* * *

Track—Forty-two trackmen have been chosen as the thinclads to represent the Pacific Coast Conference against the top midwestern Big Ten stars in the June 21 meet over at Berkeley on the University of California campus. The squad was selected by all the Pacific Conference coaches.

A breakdown of the entries shows USC with 11; Stanford and California with seven each; Washington State with six; and Oregon, Montana, University of California at Los Angeles, and Oregon State represented. University of Washington is without an entry, at this writing, anyway. There may be changes.

Many of these lads of both the Big Ten and Pacific Conference will be wearing the Red-White-and-Blue at the 1940 Olympics. This Berkeley meet will be a miniature Olympic tryout and the last before the actual 1940 big-time competition. It'll be a good show!

Royal Arch Gunnison

Sporting Around the Hub

Rivals in Women's Golf Final

Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, the former Mary Parkinson who held the State women's golf championship in 1933, bettered her effort in the tournament how being finished at Weston by exactly one round over her performance last year. In the 1938 tourney, Mrs. Grew reached the semifinals, only to meet up with Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, who defeated her 1 up, and who then went on to win the championship from Rosamond Vahey of Vesper.

This year Mrs. Grew and Mrs. Beard, who also won the title in 1936 under the name of Mrs. Brad Whittemore, met in the final. The former gained the final round when she won a 4 and 3 victory over Miss Vahey yesterday, while the latter romped over Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow of Wellesley 8 and 7. Mrs. Dow, who eliminated three former champions—Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Deborah Verry, and Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr.,—evidently found the fourth ex-title holder too much of a good thing.

* * *

Harvard was scheduled to meet Tufts at the Medford Oval this afternoon in the only home game scheduled for local colleges. Northeastern has put away its baseball togs for the season, but Boston College plays its last game before the final Holy Cross affair with New Hampshire at Durham today. The Holy Cross game comes next Tuesday at Fitton Field, Worcester.

* * *

The open golf tournament for The Country Club got under way at The Country Club, Brookline, today, with Woodland's Ted Bishop defending his crown. Last year Ted beat Joe Lynch of Blue Hill in the final 3 and 2 to become the 37th holder of the trophy. The final comes tomorrow.

* * *

Meanwhile the Massachusetts Golf Association's two tournaments at Brockton and Westboro continued in the second day today, while the invitation four-ball affair at Metacomet was also due to wind up.

* * *

After tomorrow's double-header with the Chicago Cubs at National League Field, the Bees leave on a road tour that keeps them moving until June 27, when they come back to the Hub for an abbeviated series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Monday and Tuesday are open dates on the Boston baseball calendar, but on Wednesday the Red Sox return to Fenway Park for a series with the western section of the American League.

* * *

Officials of the Bees and Sox will be at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Monday for the dedication ceremonies of the National Baseball Museum—with its Hall of Fame—and of Doubleday Field. The Bee party moves along to Bradford, N. Y., the following day, for an exhibition game with its farm club in that town. Then on to Pittsburgh.

* * *

With that always popular ace, Dizzy Dean, scheduled to pitch one game, the Bees expect a banner turnout for tomorrow's twin bill. It also is Tom Earley Day and many of the young Roxbury pitcher's friends will be in the Hive grandstand. A presentation will be made between games. It is understood that he will work against Dean. And don't be surprised if he beats the Cub star.

* * *

Harvard's navy left this afternoon for Red Top, crew training quarters for the annual regatta with Yale on the Thames River. A party of 48, four complete squads and 12 members of the coaching-managing staff, expected to arrive in time for a workout this evening. Yale arrived at Gales Ferry yesterday. The race is scheduled for Friday, June 23.

* * *

Watertown and Norwood were scheduled to meet in the eastern Massachusetts interscholastic baseball championship at Fenway Park today . . . Watertown defeated Medford, 3-1, and Norwood bettered Lynn Classical, 5-3, yesterday, in the semifinals . . . Horton Smith of Chicago has entered the Mass Open golf championship at Worcester June 26-28 . . . Worcester Commerce won the state interscholastic golf championship at Peabody yesterday, defeating Beverly High, 6½ to 2½ . . . Wilfred Crossley's par 70 won The Country Club medal yesterday, Leo Martin and Joe Lynch were tied for runner-up position with 73 each . . . Johnny Doeg and Joe Fishback met for the N. E. tennis championship at Hartford, today. Doeg defeated Martin Buxby 6—2, 6—2, 6—1 yesterday as Fishback eliminated Art Prochaska, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

Mitchell, S. D., is a new member of the Western Baseball League.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Outlaw, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	3	1	0	0	9	0	0
West, lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	4	0
Miller, ss	3	0	1	1	2	4	0
Lopez, c	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Warstler, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	3	1
Posedel, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	4	7	8	27	10	1

PITTSBURGH							
L Waner, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Vaughan, ss	4	0	0	0	1	7	0
Rizzo, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klein, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brubaker, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Suhr, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
Handley, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Berres, c	2	1	1	1	5	1	0
*Bowman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muellor, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klinger, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†P Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	31	1	3	3	24	14	0

*Batted for Berres in 8th. †Batted for Klinger in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, West, Miller 2, L. Waner, Posedel. Two-base hit, Garms. Hits, off Klinger, 7 in 7 innings; off Brown, 0 in 1 inning. First base on error, Pittsburgh. Left on base, Boston 4, Pittsburg 5. Stolen base, West. Sacrifice hit, Posedel. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Klinger. Struck out, by Posedel 3, by Vaughan and Suhr. Losing pitcher, Klinger. Time, 1h. 36m. Umpire-in-chief, Campbell. Umpires on bases, Ballanfant and Klem. Attendance, 2062.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Children and the Cinema—A Positive Approach

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Giving the Child His Movies In a Theater of His Own

University Extension, PTA, and Other Groups Meet 'Movie Problem' With Films Suited to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Every Saturday afternoon hundreds of children are seen pouring into the cinema at one and pouring out again at four, five,—yes, even six o'clock. Is it any wonder that thoughtful parents, teachers, social workers, and others are asking, "What shall we do?" in regard to influencing this tremendous force which is the motion picture?

With a desire to do something about it, the Extension Division of the University of California in the spring of 1938 opened an experimental motion picture theater in Royce Hall Auditorium on the Los Angeles Campus. Even before it was barely under way, the experiment seemed to be a success—and a success it has been!

Type of Picture Shown

The opening program in the series which has been presented monthly, and sometimes twice a month, throughout the school year was a Wendell Chapman picture, "Wild Animals of the Rockies," with narration by the producer. It was enthusiastically received by an audience of some four hundred children and parents. The second program—a series of 16mm shorts—"The Adventures of Bunny Rabbit," "The Cat's Canary," "Hummingbirds at Home," "Sawdust Sidelights," "Flowers at Work," was even more heartily received by a much larger audience. And immediately requests came pouring in for more frequent programs. An all Disney program is, of course, a favorite with the children, though airplane and animal pictures draw large audiences. Both 16mm and 35mm films are used.

Adults as well as youngsters are ardent supporters of the experiment. Often it takes from two to four adults to bring one very small child. The number of "daddies" in the audience is pleasingly noticeable, and at least one grandmother brings her two small grandchildren to every performance. The average age of the children who attend is from six to ten years, though a few are younger and many much older.

The programs have made quite a stir in the very young social set. Many parties are planned, and it is no unusual thing to see groups of ten, twelve, and sometimes twenty children accompanied by one adult. The less fortunate also are remembered. From two to five hundred tickets are distributed by Parent-Teachers groups and other organizations for each program, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the Co-ordinating Councils of Los Angeles County, provide transportation for underprivileged children. One man—a naturalist—was so impressed with the type of pictures that are shown that he solicits cars and drivers from his friends and frequently brings a group of sixteen from a children's home. One mother who is disturbed over the type of pictures shown in her neighborhood theater drives twenty-five miles to bring her two boys. Children's librarians, school principals, teachers, social workers, Scout leaders are frequent guests.

Music Plays Important Part

Music plays a prominent part in this experimental cinema. Each program is preceded by a half hour of organ music. So popular has this part become that the advance program is now printed in the illustrated folder which goes to a large mailing list. In one of the most impressive programs the organist explained and illustrated the construction and the operation of the pipe organ. Every child, as well as every adult, sat in rapt attention, and those who wished were given the opportunity to "look inside." One small boy of six who had never cared to attend picture shows, said when pressed for a reason for his sudden interest in movies that it was because he especially liked the music.

Surprise features are often introduced before or during a program. On several occasions the hurdy-gurdy man with his red-jacketed monkey entertained on the green. When "Navajo Children" were shown, a real live Indian, Chief Eagle Wing, with tom-tom, feathers, and other trappings thrilled the small audience with Indian calls, dances, and songs. At Christmas time a group of young carolers from the University Training School—in colorful medieval costumes—delighted with "a concord of sweet sounds." On the program with the "Mexican Children," the Rancheritos, twelve little Mexican boys from the Neighborhood Settlement House (there might have been more, but the Settlement House possessed but twelve pairs of white "pants") and two little dark-eyed senoritas danced and sang to the rich accompaniment of a Mexican guitar.

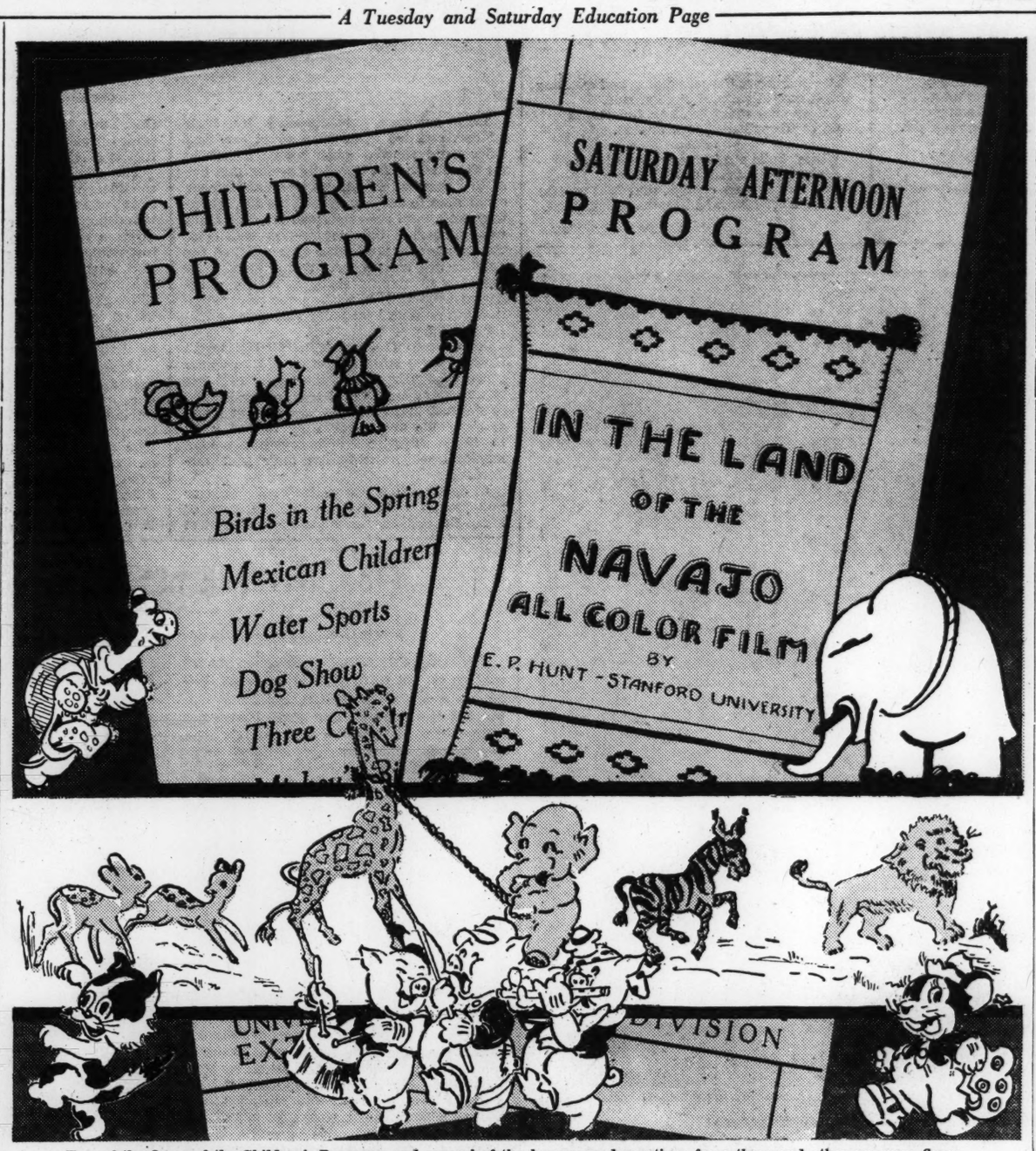
No Problem Of Discipline

There is no discipline problem in this theater. The children seem to have a feeling that it is their "show" and act accordingly. The fact that so many adults are present may have a salutary effect, but it in no way curbs the youthful spontaneity. The programs, one hour in length with a three-minute intermission between halves, are not long enough to tire even the youngest. Care is taken that the pictures are not over stimulating, but they must be entertaining and, yes, educational, but with a lot of fun thrown in.

Much has been done in the past few years by individuals and by organizations, both national and regional, to mold and improve the quality of the motion picture. Much, much more needs to be done if this tremendous force is to be harnessed and turned into a constructive agency for influencing the eleven million children under fourteen years of age who attend the motion picture theaters each week.

With the increase of good 16mm films—and they are increasing every day—the question of what shall be done in regard to pictures for the younger children should at least begin to be solved. With the increase of motion picture projectors in the schools it should not be so difficult for any community to arrange for Saturday morning or afternoon shows. One organization in a near-by city has already started the ball rolling. The enterprising Alumni Association of the University of California in San Diego is duplicating the Los Angeles project. It has secured a school auditorium, the assistance of the Music Department of the city schools, the support of civic organizations, and scheduled six Children's Programs for this season, four of which have been successfully given—and the community is asking for more.

In every community there exists the same vital need for good, clean motion pictures for children. Those who realize this need feel that it is up to every community to make this need felt, so forcefully and so persistently that someone will begin to make motion pictures for children on a much larger scale than has hitherto been dreamed of. Then it will no longer be asked in endless Parent-Teacher meetings, "What Shall We Do?"



Two of the flyers of the Children's Programs and several of the humorous decorations from these and other program flyers.

Exploring Together in the Woodlands

Vacation Nature Study With the Children—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The basis for nature study in my family happens to be walks in the woods, which we all enjoy intensely. Throughout the summer we take three or four such ambles a week, guided by the Geological Survey map of our State and often winding up with a picnic. And to me at least these walks would be extremely boring if we didn't make them miniature voyages of exploration.

What do we find to interest us so much in the woods? To begin with, we are all armed with baskets for bringing our treasures home; even the youngest has his quart berry basket. Children being born beachcombers, they love to pick up pine cones and acorns, mushrooms, empty birds' nests, broken egg shells, odd nuts and seeds, cocoons, caterpillars, and insects—anything that comes their way. Some of these articles we dispose of en route, others are saved for various childish purposes, and still others are earmarked for study when we reach home. The collections of a five-year-old are pointless and valueless except to himself, while the collections of a 10-year-old show considerable organization and discrimination.

Soon Feels At Home

Any child can be taught to love the woods, especially his family's own favorite woods. A four-year-old at his first introduction to the woods may be exclusively concerned with the mosquito that is following him, but after repeated happy trips he will feel as at home as another child who picked up toads with instinctive gentleness and interest from the beginning. Occasionally, childhood nature study has important results. A six-year-old who found a small skull in the woods developed into a 10-year-old fossil collector, a 14-year-old donor to museums, and now at 21 he has a fine future as a paleontologist.

In the woods the children will have excellent opportunities for studying birds. A great game for the eight-to-ten-year-old is to try to imitate bird calls, beginning with the easy crow; while children can recognize the common birds and their calls especially under the stimulus of some such informative story book as "The Restless Robin," by Marjorie Flack (Houghton Mifflin, $1.50). Designed for children under 10, "The Junior Book of Birds," by R. T. Peterson (Houghton, Mifflin, $2) makes simple, interesting reading about the lives, nesting, eating habits, and songs of 23 common birds. Meanwhile, parents can brush up on their bird lore with the aid of the excellent little series of three bird books available at dime stores. Last summer we adopted a deserted cedar waxwing fledgling, and the children fed it with devotion until its mother found it. Our neighbors had a very successful pet crow procured in the same humanitarian way, and we learned then that fledglings thrive on most foods except unmilled flour—also that it is wise to give them a miniature sample of the parental diet. Young carpenters can make birdhouses, feeding stations, baths to add to the interest of bird study.

Learning About Wild Flowers

Recognizing and enjoying wild flowers is one of the greatest pleasures the woods can offer. One of our ways of increasing the interest of our walks for little children is to suggest that they pick one example of as many varieties of flowers as they can find. Even five-year-olds can often find 15 or more kinds in an afternoon, and of course they learn the names automatically. Five-and-six-year-olds like to make alphabet books of pressed flowers—such as astor, buttercup, cattail, daisy, etc. Still older children are ready to start real collections of pressed flowers, and most educational supply stores have interesting information on this hobby as well as readymade books for pressing and collecting. Incidentally, to press flowers, lay them flat between newspapers or blotters under a heavy weight, and leave until dry. And while you are collecting flowers, don't forget the mosses, which represent an extremely primitive form of floral life.

Most public libraries have good collections of books on flowers. A good little flower book is sold by the dime stores, and another 10-cent book on leaves, "Talking Leaves," which tells how to identify 59 trees by placing their leaves on squared paper, is even better. Children always enjoy the sugar-coated but accurate information in the "Burgess Flower Book for Children" (Little, Brown, $2.50), and its companion volumes on birds and animals. Information on nuts and seeds can be obtained by writing "Science News Letter" (Washington, D. C.), and the Superintendent of Documents (Washington) has a leaflet, "Let's Know Some Trees" (Al. 5/2:31, 25c.), a free catalogue on forestry (No. 43), and a catalogue on birds and wild animals (No. 39).

Barbara B. Paine

Number 3 of this series of articles will run next Saturday.

University of Cambridge Summer Session

The University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England, through the board of extra-mural studies, will offer courses of study during the summer vacation. The 1939 summer session will be of six weeks' duration. It will open July 5 and close Aug. 16.

Designed principally for college and university graduates, teachers and persons of similar standing, admission will also be granted to students who have a record of adequate study in a college or university for not less than two years and are recommended as being suitable and able to benefit by these courses. In addition to the courses that have been offered, courses in history and English literature have been arranged to meet the demands of students from English-speaking countries overseas.

Applications for admission should be made to G. F. Hickson, M. A., Stuart House, Cambridge, England.—From School Life.

Appreciating the Best In Each Other

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Before leaving for school one morning not long ago, Ruth asked, "Mother, will you be thinking of a good quotation for me today, please? I shall need one tomorrow for roll call in home economics class. We are going to talk about appreciating other members of our families."

During the course of the morning's housework I remembered what a Hungarian artist has said, "The best of everything is wonderful." That thought seems good enough to share not only with Ruth's high school home economics class but with The Parent and its readers, too. For it has always been true in our home, which has known six children's ways, that the more we appreciated each other—the best in each other—the more harmony and content we have found expressing itself through us.

A friend keeps a scrapbook of The Parent which she shares with us and with others. The recent series of letters with suggestions for small children's rainy day play hours has been most useful for a small granddaughter. We are grateful for the several good letters on that subject. (Mrs.) W. D.

A Playroom All Their Own

Missouri

Dear Editor:

I wish to share with other parents my experience of having a playroom for our young daughter and to urge them to provide their children with a similar place even though it should mean sacrificing a much needed room of the house.

Susan is now twelve, and for ten years she has enjoyed the fun and freedom which a playroom affords. She understands this is her own little retreat which her vivid imagination can convert into all sorts of interesting places. With a closet full of dress-up clothes, with a stage which need not be torn down until little hands get ready to tear it down, and with toys and dolls left just where the owner wants them, what child would not welcome such a delightful spot in which to play and to entertain friends?

I have found that a playroom does much toward keeping children at home. So often children are attracted to places where there are fewer restrictions than are placed upon them by orderly mothers. No matter how many children enter my door during the day, I can rest assured that my house will not be left in a disheveled condition. The constant reminder from mother to put the toys away and to keep the house in order disturbs a child's sense of well-being which he should find in his own home. If Susan is expecting company, it is pleasant to note how neatly she can arrange her playroom in making preparations for the guests. I think orderliness is acquired much more quickly and naturally in this manner when the child is working with his own property.

I find that Susan is gratified to know that her creations of art are left on the wall until she wishes to replace them; that her working materials are left untouched on the playroom table; and that every little detail of the room has been of her own choosing.

If a playroom has meant so much in my family of one child, I am certain it would bring greater comfort to those mothers of larger families whose children play "all over the house." By all means, bring the boxes of toys out of the hall closet and from under the bed and give them a permanent place. (Mrs.) D. D. I.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

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On a Bicycle in India

ROADS in the mountainous districts of India are somewhat different from the metalled roads of England. The road north of Quetta which leads, characteristically, to nowhere, is unique only for its serpentine wriggles. Time after time, I would see mountains on three sides of me forming a cul de sac; but the road twisted violently, unexpectedly, and continued its tortuous path practically on a level. In all probability, it was planned by an Englishman. At any rate, a clever and calculating mind was behind it, guiding it round mountains and roping it down with stretches of wire-netting in places where it would otherwise have been washed away by swollen streams.

Habitations are rare along this road. It is a desolate rather than a wild region. Very little grows; but, before coming to the only village I met that day, I passed a patch of potatoes. The village consisted of about five houses, low and bleak, but built of substantial stone. There was a concrete dam and an old water-wheel, under which a score of children of various ages were playing in the stream. Their parents may have been watching them until I entered the picture, but the spectacle of an Englishman riding on a hired bicycle in the heat of the afternoon will arouse curiosity in the most lethargic of oriental minds. The men turned their faces toward me. The women hid theirs. Thus the Englishman received all the courtesy due to him. To dismiss this touching little ceremony with the wave of his hand was the worst of manners; but I was new to the district and feared the little bit of Urdu I had scraped together would prove inadequate when it came to answering their questions.

* * *

A little further along the road, I was hailed from a field. A ragged and cheerful young man, who probably wanted an excuse to rest from his plowing, left his work and attempted to start a conversation. Being unable to understand him, I wondered if I should fill the interval by doing a little plowing myself. His machine did not appear difficult to manipulate; the share consisted of a piece of tough fibre that scratched the soil to a depth of, say, four inches. I might have handled it; but the oxen looked as if they had stronger wills than mine, and I thought it better fun to wait until the lad had finished his rest in order to see how he addressed them. It needed a little persuasion to get him plowing again, but eventually he abandoned the fruitless effort of talking and turned again to his task. And, to my great delight, his words were nearly "gee up." I left him scratching away with his age-old plow and singing to himself a wild song.

For miles a stream of clear, cool water ran by the side of the road and, being thirsty, I decided to sample it. I dismounted beside some willows and drank as much water as I could. It was delicious, and I mounted my bicycle again, feeling refreshed.

* * *

Round the bend I came upon a sight, conventional enough, but somewhat unexpected. An Indian was wallowing in the stream, wriggling about in an ecstasy. The radiant smile he threw me brought a certain amount of comfort; and, after all, might he not have taken the plunge at the precise moment I rounded the bend?

Thirteen miles north of Quetta, the road ended abruptly. A big black sign proclaimed what lay beyond to belong to the Public Works Department. I turned back.

The road was fantastic. Another little bit of fantasy was added to it in the form of a peach orchard. This was not hidden from view, and I was puzzled to think how I had missed it on my outward journey. Maybe it was near the place where I took my drink, and I had been too much occupied to notice what lay on the other side.

* * *

A mali was sunning himself by the road, and a gesture from him directed me to the entrance of the orchard. A shallow river protected the orchard against marauders; but, hidden among the willows, were stepping-stones. Once over them, I was met by another mali who gave me a glum stare. Feeling that speech in such circumstances was useless, I helped myself to a couple of slightly unripe peaches. The mali made no remonstrance, but stood quietly by my side. I felt in my pocket for a coin and was annoyed to find I hadn't one. No particular harm would have been done, had I simply left the orchard and nodded my thanks. He would probably have given me a lugubrious salaam and told himself that such things were to be tolerated. I was able, however, to pay him in kind, although what I gave him did not amount to the market price of two peaches. He muttered a word of thanks, went over to a tree where the peaches were wholly ripe and, plucking about ten of them, brought them to me. Trotting after him came an old man clad in spotless white, his white beard as long as a prophet's. He pointed at the peaches I was busy thrusting into my pockets, and chuckled; then, turning, ambled away.

The road may be traced on any large-scale map. It will wriggle for any tourist, just as it wriggled for me. But I accept no blame if the tourist finds the peaches have withered and the roadside stream has run dry. The fairies will not dance for everyone.

K. T. WATSON

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Nocturne: Sea-Drift

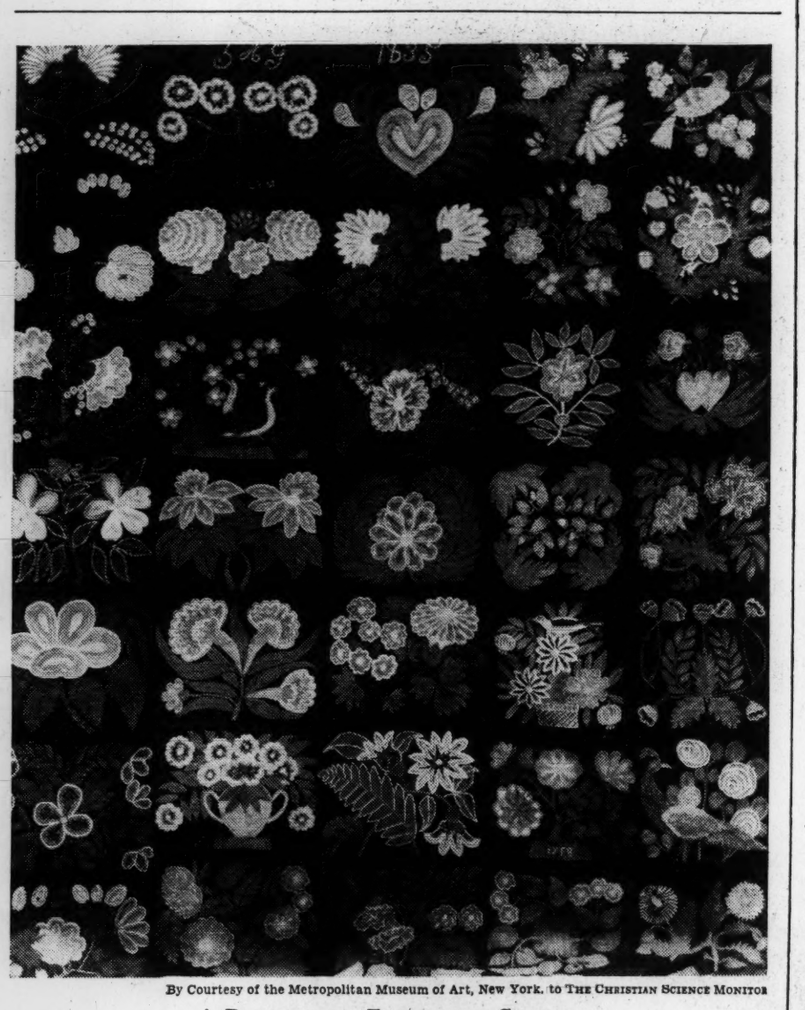
Shimmering and lovely and voiceless
Under the spectral moon's blue light,
These cold acres of glittering waters
Weave hushed silver and indigo tonight.

And of the tide's flowing or ebbing
These white sands have little to say,
Less than a whisper of hail or leave-taking
At its coming or going away.

The gulls have ceased planing and questing
And now silently, dreamily, ride,
Asleep or seeming to sleep, but casual
Of the direction of hour or tide.

White shells are borne landward quietly
And others carried quietly to sea;
Swells roll, stars change, the night passes;
Slow wave and sand breathe in antiphony.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF AN EMBROIDERED CARPET

THIS HANDSOME FLORAL carpet, a recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum, is of unusual interest both for its remarkable craftsmanship and its rarity. Seldom are the maker and exact date of early American textiles known, but in this case the initials of the author, Z. H. G. (Zeruah Higley Guernsey) and the date, 1835, are embroidered at the top. Furthermore, the place of its origin, Castleton, Vermont, has also been ascertained.

The design, consisting of seventy-six squares with different floral motifs embroidered in yarns of brilliant colors against a dark background, is a particularly happy one. The inventive imagination of the maker is extraordinary when one considers that she never repeats her motifs, and that they are all equally charming. A great deal of labor and time must have been expended on this masterpiece (it is unusually large, measuring thirteen by twelve and a half feet). The outlines are sharp and definite, and intricate details of leaf and petal stand out in bold silhouette. Plants and birds are slightly conventionalized or abstracted to suit the design. Completely satisfying as a composition in itself, each square also plays its part in a larger whole. There is no loss of variety in the geometric pattern, for stiff upright blossoms contrast with curved stems and leaves, or small delicate buds are opposed to massive clusters. The artist was no fumbling amateur, but an expert needleworker with a rare understanding and knowledge of flower and leaf forms. The carpet is worked in a chain stitch, reminiscent of earlier crewel embroideries of the eighteenth century. The decorative quality of the design also belongs to this tradition.

H. H. A.

Silver on Black

Orion leaped feet-first into the sea
Whose waves are pines that set the boundary
Of visible earth—and as he sank from sight
Star-bubbles marked the curved trajectory
Of his descent, inscribing on the night
A swift and silent arc of silvery light.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

The Wordsworths Tour North Wales

Hindwell, Radnor, Sept. 20, 1824

MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,

After a three weeks' ramble in North Wales, Mrs. Wordsworth, Dora, and myself are set down quietly here for three weeks more. The weather has been delightful, and everything to our wishes. On a beautiful day we took the steam-packet at Liverpool, passed the mouth of the Dee, coasted the extremity of the vale of Clwyd, sailed close under Great Orme's Head, had a noble prospect of Penmaenmawr, and having almost touched upon Puffin's Island, we reached Bangor Ferry a little after six in the afternoon. We admired the stupendous preparations for the bridge over the Menai, and breakfasted next morning at Carnarvon. We employed several hours in exploring the interior of the noble castle, and looking at it from different points of view in the neighbourhood. At half-past four we departed for Llanberris, having fine views, as we looked back, of C. Castle, the sea, and Anglesey. A little before sunset we came in sight of Llanberris Lake, Snowdon, and all the craggy hills and mountains surrounding it; the foreground a beautiful contrast to this grandeur and desolation—a green sloping hollow, furnishing a shelter for one of the most beautiful collections of lowly Welsh cottages, with thatched roofs, overgrown with plants, anywhere to be met with: the hamlet is called Cwm-y-Glo. And here we took boat, while the solemn lights of evening were receding towards the tops of the mountains. As we advanced, Dolbardin Castle came in view, and Snowdon opened upon our admiration....

There being no carriage-road, we undertook to walk by the Pass of Llanberris, eight miles, to Capel Cerig. . . . We arrived at Capel Cerig in time for a glance at the Snowdonian range, from the garden of the inn in connection with the lake. . . .

We had also a delightful walk . . . up the vale of Aber, terminated by a lofty waterfall; not much in itself, but most striking as a closing accompaniment to the secluded valley. Here, in the early morning, I saw an odd sight—fifteen milkmaids together, laden with their brimming pails. How cheerful and happy they appeared! and not a little inclined to joke after the manner of the pastoral persons in Theocritus. That day brought us to Capel Cerig again, after a charming drive up the banks of the Ogwen, having previously had beautiful views of Bangor, the sea, and its shipping. From Capel Cerig down the justly celebrated vale of Nant Gwynant to Beddgelert. In this vale are two small lakes, the higher of which is the only Welsh lake which has any pretensions to compare with our own; and it has one great advantage over them, that it remains wholly free from intrusive objects. We saw it early in the morning; and with the greenness of the meadows at its head, the steep rocks on one of its shores, and the bold mountains at *both* extremities, a feature almost peculiar to itself, it appeared to us truly enchanting.—From "The Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth: The Later Years, Vol. I." Arranged and Edited by ERNEST DE SELINCOURT. (London: Oxford Press.)

Illimitable Radiation of Goodness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO CHILDREN, accompanied by their mother, boarded a crowded street car. The elder child showed much loving solicitude for those with her. Carefully seeing that her mother first had a seat, she took her younger companion to another part of the car, where they were both soon provided for. The child was noticeably considerate and courteous. The countenances of those who watched the episode became perceptibly brighter. How naturally mankind accepts the beauty of reflected goodness! In that simple demonstration of unselfish love there was refreshment for all who saw it.

John wrote (I John 4:8), "God is love." Because Love is the one creator, love which reflects Love is finding increasing response in human thought. That this is true is seen in the fact that today many individuals and governments are endeavoring to find ways to lessen injustices and cruelties among mankind which heretofore have gone unheeded.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy teaches us how to reflect God, Love, in our thinking—thinking which brings health, peace, and purity, in fact, all that is lovely, into our experience.

The creation of God, Spirit, is Godlike, spiritual. We reflect Love, and feel its restorative operation in our human affairs, in proportion to our refusal to be duped by finite material sense, which attempts to distort man, the divine image and likeness of God. Jesus said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Through the study of Christian Science, evil beliefs of sin, sickness, and lack are destroyed, and replaced in our consciousness by divine facts—by the realities of being.

Christlike thoughts must of necessity be shared, for they cannot be circumscribed in one individual's consciousness. John, referring to the Christ, which Jesus so fully manifested, said (John 1:9), "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." "How," one may ask, "can I reflect the Christ, the 'Light which lighteth every man'?" Unnumbered thousands throughout the world have had this question answered by Christian Science. They have learned to think Godlike thoughts, to know the truth that makes men free from the illusions of sin, sickness, and inharmony. These are justly termed illusions, since no one would attribute them to our Father-Mother God, who is infinite good, and the creator of all that is real.

A lamp brought into a dark room sheds light not only on him who holds it, but also on others who come within its radius. Thus the spirit of Christliness, individually reflected in health, happiness, goodness, purity, intelligence, and spirituality, sheds its light on all upon whom the individual's thought rests.

Mrs. Eddy writes of this blessing of right thinking, on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where she says: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

In Christian Science we discover that man, the son of God, the child of righteousness, is truly lovable. The unlovely material concept which mortals have accepted as true is but a mistaken sense, a misrepresentation of that which God has made. Scientific understanding of true being corrects this falsity, and reveals man as he is known of God, sinless, pure, upright, spiritual, and free. This spiritual understanding brings now, as it did in Jesus' day, physical, mental, and moral healing.

As the love expressed by a child multiplied happiness in the consciousness of those who perceived it, so each one's conscious reflection of God, in spiritual qualities, helps to magnify goodness for all humanity. This realization awakens us to the healing power each one may wield in human affairs, through his own demonstration of Love.

Simple goodness expressed among men will be found effectual in helping to overcome every force of selfishness and evil that so-called mortal mind may invent. Loyalty to God blesses all mankind.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 290): "When thought dwells in God,—and it should not, to our consciousness, dwell elsewhere,—one must benefit those who hold a place in one's memory, whether it be friend or foe, and each share the benefit of that radiation. This individual blessedness and blessing comes not so much from individual as from universal love; it emits light because it reflects; and all who are receptive share this equally."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Obegränsad utstrålning av godhet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

Två barn, åtföljda av sin moder, stego en dag upp på en till trängsel fylld spårvagn. Det äldsta barnet visade mycken kärleksfull omsorg om dem som voro med henne. Sedan hon noga sett till att modern först fått en plats, tog hon sin yngre syster med sig till en annan del av vagnen, där det snart bereddes rum för dem båda. Detta barn var anmärkningsvärt hänsynsfullt och vänligt, och ansiktsuttrycket hos dem som bevittnade denna lilla episod ljusnade märkbart. Hur naturligt uppfatta icke människor skönheten i återspeglad godhet! Denna enkla demonstration av osjälvisk kärlek blev till vederkvickelse för alla som sågo den.

Johannes skriver (1 Joh. 4:8): "Gud är kärleken." Emedan Kärleken är den ende skaparen, finner den kärlek som återspeglar Kärleken, ökat gensvar i den mänskliga tanken. Att detta är sant, framgår av det faktum, att i våra dagar många enskilda människor och många regeringar söka finna utvägar för att minska förut obeaktade orättvisor och grymheter bland människorna.

I Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] lär oss Mary Baker Eddy, hur vi skola återspegla Gud, Kärleken, i vårt tänkande—ett tänkande, som bringar hälsa, frid och renhet, ja, allt som är ljuvligt, in i vårt liv.

Guds, Andens, skapelse är lik Gud, är andlig. Vi återspegla Kärleken och känna dess förnyande verkan i vårt mänskliga görande och låtande i mån av vår vägran att låta oss bedragas av den ändliga, materiella förnimmelsen, som söker vanställa människan, Guds gudomliga avbild och likhet. Jesus sade (Matt. 5:8): "Saliga äro de renhjärtade, ty de skola se Gud." Genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskap tillintetgöras onda föreställningar om synd, sjukdom och brist och ersättas i vårt medvetande av gudomliga fakta—av varats verkligheter.

Kristuslika tankar måste med nödvändighet komma andra till del, ty de kunna icke begränsas til *en* människas medvetande. Hänsyftande på Kristus, som så helt manifesterades av Jesus, säger Johannes (Joh. 1:9): "Det sanna ljuset, det som lyser över alla människor, skulle nu komma i världen." "Hur", frågar någon måhända, "kan jag återspegla Kristus, det 'Ljus, som lyser över alla människor'?" Tusentals människor världen runt ha fått den frågan besvarad genom Kristen Vetenskap. De ha lärt att tänka Gud-lika tankar, lärt känna den sanning som befriar människorna från illusionerna om synd, sjukdom och disharmoni. Dessa kallas med rätta illusioner, emedan ingen skulle kunna tillskriva dem vår Fader-Moder Gud, som är det oändliga goda och skaparen av allt som är verkligt.

En lampa som bäres in i ett mörkt rum sprider ljus, icke endast över den som bär den, utan även över andra som komma inom dess strålkrets. Kristlighetens anda, som hos en människa återspeglas i hälsa, lycka, godhet, renhet, intelligens och andlighet, sprider likaså sitt ljus över alla, på vilka hennes tanke vilar.

Om denna välsignelse av rätt tänkande skriver Mrs. Eddy på sidan 210 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, där hon säger: "Goda tankar äro ett ogenomträngligt pansar; iförda detta ären I fullständigt skyddade för villfarelsens anfall, av vad slag de vara må. Och icke endast I själva ären trygga, utan alla som edra tankar vila på hava gagn därav."

I Kristen Vetenskap upptäcka vi att människan, Guds barn, rättfärdighetens barn, i sanning är värd att älskas. Det föga älskvärda materiella begrepp, som de dödliga accepterat såsom sant, är endast en felaktig uppfattning, en vrångbild av det Gud har skapat. Den vetenskapliga förståelsen av det sanna varat rättar denna felaktighet och uppenbarar människan sådan hon är känd av Gud, utan synd, ren, upprätt, andlig och fri. Denna andliga förståelse medför nu, såsom på Jesu tid, fysiskt, mentalt och moraliskt helande.

Liksom den kärlek ett barn gav uttryck åt spred ökad glädje bland dem som uppfattade den, så skall varje människas medvetna återspegling av Gud, uttryckt i andliga egenskaper, bidraga till att för hela mänskligheten förhärliga godheten. Denna förståelse väcker oss till medvetande om den helande makt, som var och en av oss genom sin egen demonstration av Kärleken kan utöva i det mänskliga livet.

Okonstlad godhet, som kommer till uttryck bland människorna, skall visa sig effektiv och bidraga till övervinnandet av alla själviska och onda krafter, som det så kallade dödliga sinnet må finna på. Trohet mot Gud välsignar hela människosläktet.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 290: "När tanken dväljes i Gud—och den borde icke medvetet dväljas annorstädes—måste vi gagna dem som vi giva en plats i våra tankar, vare sig vänner eller fiender, och var och en måste få del av det goda i denna utstrålning. Denna individuella sällhet och välsignelse kommer icke så mycket från individuell som från universell kärlek; den sänder ut ljus, emedan den återspeglar, och alla som äro mottagliga få i lika hög grad del därav."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Superior Beings

IT WASN'T VERY early because, when I look for the cows on a June morning, any number of small and beautiful things cause me to linger on the way. But it seemed early, because the mountains were just appearing through a thin fog, and the sun was turning the fog into a golden haze. The bright mistiness made familiar places seem unfamiliar. It was as though I was walking through our hill pasture for the first time. I stepped softly, listening for cow bells, hearing instead the muted voices of doves, and the calling of quail in the chaparral.

Then I heard the shaken sound of Jane's bell. I followed it, circled a clump of sumach bushes, and stopped suddenly because I thought I had seen a vision.

* * *

The bright creature stood so near that it seemed I had only to put out a hand and touch him. He raised his branched antlers and I looked into his dark eyes; and not one of us moved or made a sound.

It seemed as if, along with the golden haze, an enchantment had fallen on our hills; and the quiet heifers, the deer, and myself were transfixed. There was no sound at all now, no ripple of motion on shining sumach leaves.

* * *

There is no way of measuring the time we stood there. But at last the deer turned deliberately and walked away, then quickened his steps until he was bounding through the brush and I saw his white tail bob up and down. Half-way up a hillside he stopped to look back, and then he vanished.

The heifers had turned their heads and watched his going with unsurprised eyes, so matter-of-factly that I suspected he was a familiar companion. I thought of them meeting at dusk, grazing a while together, and bedding down in a group on the dry sweet grass. I pictured them rising in the half-light of early morning, going to the spring to drink, and grazing companionably while I was asleep and not even dreaming of the beauty that walked with my cattle.

* * *

The sun was bright now, and my cows and heifers and the silver bull seemed unbearably lovely. I touched them with my hands and spoke their names, for it made them seem like superior beings to have such a beautiful creature for their friend. It was as surprising and wonderful as though I had seen a unicorn running with my horses.

The misty morning had given such an unreal quality to the adventure that I wondered, as I milked cows, if I had seen truly. When the work was done, I hurried back to the pasture and, sure enough, there were the delicate marks of deer hoofs among the footprints of cattle.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The New Levee

It stands with youthful boast,
saying to the river: "Get me if you can."
The old levee was quieter,
watching in the sun,
letting the Mississippi run.
It saw the driftwood eddying by,
and understood.
The new levee has never seen
high water.
Some day, though, it will quiet down
and just become a part of town,
when people will have ceased to stare
and taken to Sunday walking there.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

Sending People To Literature

THERE ARE ALL kinds of creative artists in the world of literature, but there is only one kind of critic of books who is of the least value, and that is the critic who makes us want to go and read the books he criticizes. The function of criticism is to send people to literature.

And the aim of the teaching of literature is the same. The facts of literary history can be taught, but the only way in which the love of literature can be taught is by arousing the desire to read literature, and all the teacher can do towards that end is to describe and analyze his own enjoyment, to try to communicate his own sources of human and intellectual and artistic delight in books.

The heart of that delight is the same for everyone, for the power and the glory of literature will always be that it enlarges and enriches life. That is its value to the most primitive as well as the most accomplished reader; it is its universal and comprehensive activity. The small child, spelling out *Robinson Crusoe* or *Winnie the Pooh*, and the cultivated reader of *Paradise Lost* or *War and Peace*, are alike finding in books an extension and expansion of their actual living in the world of men. . . . It is the chief of the enjoyments of literature that through it we can share in a range of experience which we can touch in no other way.—From the Preface to "The Enjoyment of Literature," by ELIZABETH DREW. (New York: Norton.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939

Boston Normal College Again At Crossroads

Teachers' institution is once more facing issue as to whether or not it shall be abolished.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's nip and tuck at Boston Teachers College again. The institution on Huntington Avenue graduated 126 Seniors Thursday, but only Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the School Committee knows whether it will ever accept another entering class.

If you stopped most any Bostonian on the street and asked him where the Teachers College is located he probably couldn't tell you. He's only heard in a vague way that it turns out more teachers than are needed, and should be closed as an economy measure.

Or, he's heard the school is fine, that it gives young women (and a few men) of limited finances opportunity to have a college education, that it is good for the school system to have teachers trained in its own modes and traditions.

Decision Sought

Yes, Mr. Average Bostonian may have these impressions, but officials at the Teachers College cannot help wishing he would hurry and turn such impressions into definite convictions. In fact, there must be times when Hamlet's soliloquy on the relative merits of continuing this mortal strife must occasionally come to the thoughts of those who make such manful efforts to keep the school alive. Its history has been one long struggle against being lopped off the city budget. At the moment the situation is rather tense because of the possibility Mayor Maurice J. Tobin may veto the allotment made (and just barely made) by the School Committee last month.

Economy has always been the damoclean sword over the College, but it has survived some harrowing times, emerging after each brush with a depression with expanded facilities and service. Its friends say its history illustrates the unquenchable persistence of a good idea. Yet in times of greatest stress the original idea has been obscured, largely, while its defense was based on emphasizing the school's ability to serve some crying social need of the times.

For instance, the school was started in 1852 primarily to give graduates of the grammar schools sufficient instruction—not even of high school caliber—to teach. But within two years fiscal stringencies were experienced and friends of the teachers school could save it only by pointing out the fact that girls should no longer be denied a high school education, that a democracy could not progress with even high school education denied its young women.

Combined School

Thus, the school survived 10 years, but as a combined normal school and girl's high school. The teachers' course was but two years. Then, in 1864, the School Committee once more separated the teachers' training school into a distinct unit and a decade later a building was erected on West Newton Street and the school entered into a long period of development, though no less than five times between 1872 and 1898 it was seriously proposed to discontinue the institution for economy reasons. In May of the latter year the School Committee actually voted not to admit another entering class and to distribute the faculty in the school system.

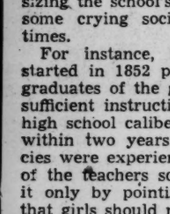
But graduates protested so strongly and enlisted so much help from prominent citizens that the order was rescinded. After this narrow squeak, the school prospered until in 1907 it moved into its present beautiful set of buildings near the intersection of Longwood with Huntington.

And there were two other decades of progress. In 1928 there

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight or tomorrow. Gentle westerly winds and warmer; cloudy.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with showers tonight and Sunday, warmer in east portion; cooler in northwest portion tomorrow.

Maine: Cloudy and rain; slightly warmer in east portion today; cooler in northwest portion tomorrow.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer and rain in southeast portion tonight; fair tomorrow.

Rhode Island: Slightly warmer and partly cloudy today; cooler and slightly cloudy tomorrow.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy today; slightly cooler and cloudy tomorrow.

Vermont: Slightly cooler and fair in north portion; partly cloudy tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	66	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	68	78	New York	74	88
Denver	44	86	Norfolk	80	90
Helena	40	56	Philadelphia	30	92
Kansas City	62	84	St. Louis	72	84
Los Angeles	60	84	San Francisco	52	70
Miami	82	90	Washington	78	88

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., June 10.
B—Maximum, June 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:22 p. m.; height, 8.6 ft.
Sunday, 6:41 a. m.; height, 8.2 ft.
Sunday, 7:12 p. m.; height, 8.8 ft.
Monday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 8.2 ft.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m., Saturday and Sunday.

A Boston Institution Is Facing an Uncertain Future

1

2

3

4

5

6

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Boston Teachers College

1. A view of the Georgian style gymnasium at Boston's Teachers' College on Huntington Avenue.
2. Students at the College learn how to make model houses.
3. President William H. S. Kennedy, left, and Dean William F. Linehan, right.
4. Teaching retarded pupils how to read is a part of the College's service to the school system.
5. "Education for Service" is the motto above Teachers' College door.
6. A corner of the library.

New England Art Treasures On Exhibition

Discovering New England through its collected art has been a stimulating experience for William George Constable, who came to Boston just over a year ago, from London, to become Curator of Paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Thrilled" is scarcely the proper adjective to apply to Mr. Constable concerning his attitude toward the exhibition which opens today at the Museum, but unreserved enthusiasm he certainly displays for many of the pictures he has combed from Yankee homes.

He is particularly delighted with the large El Greco canvas entitled "The Feast in the House of Simon the Leper," Renoir's "Girl with Cat," and several other paintings known to collectors but lost sight of for many years to the art public.

One of the outstanding "finds" in arranging this loan exhibition is a Velazquez, "The Servant," hitherto quite unknown to the Museum, lent by B. Allen Rowland, Jr., Methuen, Massachusetts. Another is a Watteau entitled "Pierrot Content," lent by Charles P. Curtis of Boston, who inherited it from his great-uncle, Henry Cary, who purchased it about 1786. The Museum, incidentally, possesses in its permanent galleries two of the six Watteaus known in the United States. Mr. Curtis's picture-collecting ancestor, it is reported, was a brother of one of the early members of the Athenaeum painting committee, and the Boston Athenaeum, it is to be noted, was the first institution in the city to give the public a glimpse of the art works owned by leading Bostonians. As a picture gallery this historic library preceded the Fine Arts Museum, which was opened, in Copley Square, in 1876.

Keenest of connoisseurs are some of New England's private collectors today, says Mr. Constable, who was formerly Director of the Courtauld Institute of Art and an art lecturer in England. Gone, he says, are the days when Americans of means relied on the judgment of the dealer or specialist. Today expert knowledge and unerring taste appear to be the rule rather than the exception on the part of those Americans who can afford to own great masters. The rich treasures of New England families which they have so generously lent to the Museum for the current show have wide historical as well as artistic interest. All six New England States have contributed. If the visitor looks in vain for certain masterpieces he has seen in the homes of Newport, it will be recalled that many of the Newport collectors are citizens of New York, and this is a New England exhibition.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30—
Paul Cherkassky, Conducting
Triumphal March from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" ..... Grieg
Overture to "May Night" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Song of the Volga Bargemen
Arranged by Glazounov
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Burleske in D minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra ..... Richard Strauss
Soloist: Marjorie Church
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
"Dance of the Buffoons" from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov

Theaters

Copley—
"Big Blow," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Streets of Paris." Music by Jimmy McHugh, lyrics by Al Dubin. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson. Featuring Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Abbott and Costello. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30. (Last Boston performance, night of June 14.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Never Say Die," with Bob Hope, Martha Raye and Andy Devine. 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Blackwell's Island," with Victor Jory. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Boy Friend," with Jane Withers. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30.

Exeter—
"My Wife's Relatives," featuring the Gleasons. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Aberon and Laurence Olivier, 3, 6, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"East Side of Heaven," featuring Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "The Family Next Door," with Hugh Herbert. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Radio Page—11

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Champs Elysees." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25. Also Walt Disney "Merbabies." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:15, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Confessions of a Nazi Spy." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Gorilla," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20, Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Juarez," starring Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Fenway: 2:25, 5:45, 9:20. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Sweepstakes Winner," with Marie Wilson. Fenway: 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—
Exclusive pictures of King and Queen. "The Story of Television." Fitzpatrick Color-tour on "Sydney, Australia." "Weather Wizards," Donald Duck cartoon, Lowell Thomas' "Good Neighbors," latest newreel and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Hotel Imperial," with Isa Miranda and Ray Milland. 12:35, 4:25, 8:15. Also "Union Pacific," featuring Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck and Akim Tamiroff, 2, 5:50, 9:40.

University—
Merle Oberon in "Wuthering Heights." 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Ballerina," 1:30, 4:45 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Castles," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mystery of Mr. Wong," with Boris Karloff. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30, 10:30. Also "Wolf Call." 12, 4, 8. Stage: J. Harold Murray, Cappy Barra's Ensemble, Sid Marion, 1, 5:20, 9:20.

Trans-Lux—
"Forbidden Music," with Jimmy Durante and Richard Tauber 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Newsreel Digest." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ayer, in Town Hall, Groton, 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, Washington Square, Marblehead, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in the Church Edifice, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m.

Sunday Night at the Pops
(Last Sunday Concert of the Season)
Symphony Hall—8:30
Request Night
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Largo ..... Handel
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Encores:
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
The Flight of the Bumble Bee ..... Rimsky-Korsakov

For the Benefit of the Orchestra's Pension Fund

Opportunities For Youth Seen As Increasing

Young men and women entering the business world today are faced with increasing opportunities because business and government are learning to work together, 59 Business Administration graduates at the Babson Institute in Wellesley Hills were told this morning by Dr. Harold Stonier, Executive Manager of the American Bankers Association. Roger W. Babson, founder of the Institute, presided at these 20th annual commencement exercises.

"In America our political and financial capitals have been 250 miles apart," said Dr. Stonier, "and that has been a limitation in the understanding of government and business. In nearly all other great countries of the world the political capital and the financial capital are in the same city."

The problem of finding employment for this year's college graduates was discussed this week by commencement speakers—but no such problem faced one graduating group. Its members, already very much at work, suspended their activities briefly for their commencement exercises—on the deck of the salvage ship Falcon, above the sunken Squalus.

They were 12 divers who were hurried to the scene of the wreck before they had quite finished their course in the Navy Diving School. Diplomas were presented to them by Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole in a unique ceremony. Then they returned to their work.

Graduates of the Boston Teachers' College were told in an address by Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the School Committee, that they faced considerable difficulty in obtaining teaching jobs.

"The attainment of your ultimate goal—the chance to exercise the skill you have developed in a teaching position—is today most difficult," he declared. "You are stepping into a chaotic world. A world in which millions of eager, capable, industrious men and women are unable to find the opportunity to demonstrate their ability." A total of 303 degrees were granted at the ceremonies.

Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, was more optimistic in his commencement address at the Berkeley Preparatory School, however.

"Opportunities of life are now immeasurably greater than they were 30 years ago," he asserted. "The truly ambitious young man or woman who is willing to prepare for service has more reason to hope for success than ever before in the history of America."

At Massachusetts State College at Amherst the 69th commencement activities got under way this afternoon with the annual spring horse show by the R. O. T. C. cavalry regiment. Tonight the Flint Oratorical contest will be held.

Patriarca Investigators Summon Five Witnesses

Summoning of five witnesses to testify today regarding details of the Raymond L. Patriarca pardon, before the Special Legislative Commission investigating pardon and parole conditions in Massachusetts, was the major development in this probe this morning as State officials awaited the arrival of Patriarca from Florida.

The five men summoned were Hirschel M. Swig, Boston realtor; John J. Buckley, athletic event promoter reported to have furnished bail for Patriarca after his participation in robbery of a Brookline jewelry store; Michael Devery of Canton, a road house operator and liquor dealer; Clarence Wallbank, owner of the jewelry store robbed in Brookline, who signed petition for Patriaca's pardon, and Willard R. Stark, Mr. Wallbank's partner.

A Cambridge man was arrested today on suspicion in connection with receipt by Daniel H. Coakley, Governor's Councillor from Brighton, of a $10,000 threat note.

Mr. Coakley said the note was the second he had received warning that "the lid will be blown clear of the city and you will go with it," unless $10,000 was paid. The suspect was arrested when he followed a "decoy" messenger who pretended he was about to deliver the money to the designated place.

Authorities refused to confirm reports of a connection between the extortion notes and the Councillor's recent appearance before the special commission investigating pardon and parole conditions.

Patriarca, whose pardon last December after serving 84 days of three concurrent sentences of three to five years on charges of robbery evoked the call for the inquiry, is expected back in Massachusetts tonight.

He is expected to appear before the commission next week, although facing an automobile theft indictment in Middlesex County when he arrives. Bail has already been set at $10,000 by Judge Wilford D. Gray of Middlesex Superior Court, making immediate release possible.

Connecticut Tries Publicity To Sell State as Vacationland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — After letting its State Publicity Commission subsist for several years on an appropriation of $1 a year and what contributions it could pick up from interested citizens, Connecticut has decided that publicity is a worthwhile state activity.

Just adopted by the General Assembly and signed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin is a bill changing the State Publicity Commission to the Connecticut Development Commission. In the budget bill now before the Governor for signature there is, for the first time, a substantial state appropriation for publicity.

The Commission is still to be named by the Governor, to take office July 1. However, it already has a publicist at work, Richard Walsh, former Publicity Director for the New Haven Arena. Mr. Walsh was appointed from a merit list after a competitive examination at $2,400 a year.

One of his first jobs was to arrange a ceremony in the Governor's office when the Development Commission bill was signed and the old Publicity Commission handed back to the Governor, while the cameras clicked, the one dollar appropriation which was all it had received in state funds this year.

The Publicity Commission came into being largely through the efforts of Willard B. Rogers, Hartford hotelman and the Commission's Chairman. So sure was Mr. Rogers of the value of such a service that he was willing to undertake it, raising funds as he went along. He scraped together enough to pay a small staff, publish and distribute some handsome maps and folders setting forth Connecticut's attractions as a resort state.

Appeal on Green Tax Is Filed

Boston's attempt to collect $232,000 personal property tax from the estate of Col. Edward H. R. Green on the basis of the virtually overnight presence in the vault of a Boston bank of Colonel Green's collections of money, jewelry and stamps two years ago, was halted for the time being today by an appeal filed with the Massachusetts Appellate Board.

Thomas Witter Chrystie of New York, Special Administrator of the estate, directed filing of the appeal from the Boston assessment. The collections paused briefly in Boston, he declared, during transportation to New York from Colonel Green's South Dartmouth estate. This being the case, he charged, the property was not in Boston within the meaning of the statutes providing for taxes on personal property.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts recently won a four-cornered suit over the legal domicile of Colonel Green—over New York, Texas and Florida—in each of which the Colonel maintained homes. An inheritance tax of nearly $5,000,000 was involved in the suit.

$250,000 Bonus for Workers

Nearly $250,000 will be distributed to the more than 2,000 employees of Bird & Son of East Walpole, Mass., manufacturers of roofing materials and floor covering, for the semi-annual bonus on July 1, it was announced yesterday by Benjamin Roberts, President of the firm.

Employees who have been working with the firm continuously for five years or more will receive 4 per cent of their normal six months' pay. Those who have been with the firm from two to five years will receive 2 per cent.

Hurley Appointees Lose Jobs

The new law reorganizing the civil service department will prevent certification of 45 persons who were given non-competitive examination in the last days of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley's administration, it was announced today by the reorganized State Civil Service Commission.

Seizure of these examinations was made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to prevent them from being marked before he reorganized the Commission.

Today's announcement brought to a climax Governor Saltonstall's campaign against non-competitive examinations. Previously nearly 50 other persons who were certified after they had been given such examinations by former Governor Hurley, were notified they would be dropped before completion of their six months probationary period.

Flag Week Widely Observed

Armstrong Roberts

Flag Week, which will reach its climax on the Common next Wednesday in an impressive Flag Day parade by the First Corps Cadets followed by exercises at the Parkman Bandstand, sponsored by the Elks Club of Boston, was being widely observed today.

Residents and merchants of Greater Boston responded enthusiastically to the request of the Flag Week Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by displaying the flag in front of homes and stores, as an expression of their devotion to the ideals for which it stands.

Major Edward F. O'Dowd, President of the Army and Navy Club of Boston and Chairman of the Flag Week Committee, had urged earlier in the week that schools and churches participate as fully as possible in the observance of the week. A number of special sermons are scheduled for tomorrow, as a result, and special ceremonies next Wednesday will take place in many schools.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, at the beginning of the week, called on the people of the City to display the flag "so that Boston will actually be alive with Old Glory."

Park Department gardeners are busily engaged in making up the regular floral flag in Copley Square. All the flowers will be planted before next Wednesday, they said today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued the annual Flag Day proclamation at the beginning of Flag Week.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Ballet Rehearsal

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

For those who love the arts of music, painting and the dance, a dress rehearsal of ballet has a singular fascination. Eye and ear are continually delighted by the unexpected. Fantasy may pervade the ultimate performance but, to an unaccustomed spectator, the rehearsal—where always amid some disorder three arts are resolved into one—is as fantastical as a dream. For no discernible reason scenery continually appears from and disappears into the region called the flies, the presiding genie of which is an invisible Bill, who good naturedly obeys the capricious instructions shouted from below. An equally invisible Bert is appealed to for more blue, amber, or whatnot.

Lighting plot in hand, the stage director tries an arc here, a spot there, and truth to tell, the fugitive, fortuitous effect is often more beautiful than that finally set. In the lovely play of color stand waiting, in little groups, the corps de ballet, with perhaps a gorgeously-costumed principal fitfully practising a fouetté or an entrechat. The incongruous, cloth-capped figure of a stage hand crosses in front of them. Outwardly nothing seems to have any relation—things just happen as in a dream—but to the eye, as Degas discovered long ago, the harvest is rich and full of meaning.

* * *

The ghostly, scattered audience in the stalls—illuminated only by light from the stage—is just as odd. Here and there in little clusters of color are waiting dancers, watching the fairyland from which they have temporarily strayed. A ballet rehearsal, like any other in the theater, is nearly all waiting. Here and there in the shadows one catches sight of a well-known dancer in mufti, of a celebrated teacher. With camera pressed to eye a young man takes snaps over the orchestra pit.

But perhaps the bulk of this privileged audience is furnished by that famous institution of the ballet: the mothers—they also serve who only sit and wait. Indeed a balleet rehearsal might also be called a mothers' meeting. There are no more critical and appraising eyes than theirs, even if they do mistake their own little duck for Pavlova's Swan. In this connection it is jokingly alleged that ballet directors take to their heels at the mere mention of the word "mother." But suddenly there is a black-out, all eyes are turned to the stage, and the conductor—Leighton Lucas—sits waiting for the stage-manager's signal.

It should be explained that the present rehearsal, which is like any other, is for the first performance by a new "independent" organization styling itself the "Ballet de la Jeunesse Anglais." Founded by Mme. Lydia Kyasht, it is designed not only to afford young dancers practical stage experience—so many of the gifted give up classical dancing and drift into revue or cabaret—but also to provide opportunities for youthful talent in all the allied arts. Such a scheme deserves every support. Very sensibly it includes guest performances by groups or companies outside the Jeunesse Ballet itself.

* * *

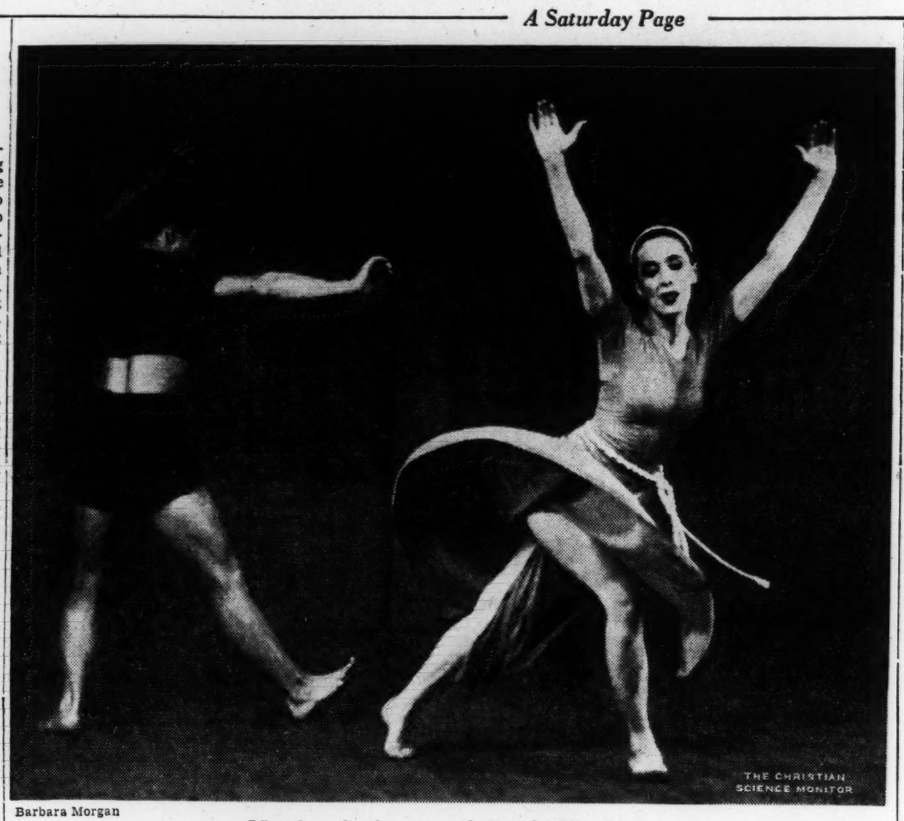
Unable to attend the first night, one had dropped in at the Cambridge Theater, by invitation of Lydia Sokolova, to see something of her own ballet, "Russki Plasski," with curtain, décor and costumes by Vladimur Polunin, and music by Liadov. One is sorry to have missed Anna Duse's "Le Prince Grenouille." Comment on Robert Helpmann's "La Danse" and Mona Anglesby's "Endymion" as ensembles must be reserved for actual performances. But it may be remarked in passing that the admirations of both young choregraphers were charmingly evident and whole hearted. What may be called "signature steps" are, like "signature tunes," autographical, and here, almost every contemporary choregrapher has done his bit.

The curtain goes up on Polunin's décor and costumes for "Russki Plasski." We hear, from somewhere above, his slow English demanding that a border be lifted. Up and down it goes until he is satisfied. Then, "more blue," "more blue" — which is never blue enough. With one hand shading her eyes from the "floats" Sokolova (née Hilda Munnings) comes forward and carries on a conversation over our heads in rapid Russian. A bothered stage director—it seems his blues are exhausted—stands waiting for the translation.

* * *

Meanwhile the stage has filled with gaily-garbed Russia peasants and we soon see Sokolova in a new role. It need not be said that she was the only English dancer to reach the highest rank in the Diaghileff Ballet in its greatest days, when competition was at its fiercest. At once a great actress and a great dancer, her range of expression was extraordinary. Karsavina has described her as the one complete English dancer. Even in the direction of a rehearsal we catch glimpses of the artist who thrilled us in "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Les Biches," "Les Matelots," "La Boutique Fantasque," and other ballets too numerous to mention. In a flash we see the personality completely vanish—absorbed, as it were, by the role—and as suddenly reappear. The slightest gesture catches the eye by its fluidity, character, and distinction. Shaw once described literary style as the art of effective statement. Sokolova's style is the art of supremely effective movement.

Here comes the Bride!—regal Diana Gould, one of the guest artists. Polunin has designed for her a ravishing costume and Sokolova choregraphy well-suited to her individual style. A pupil of Kchessinska, she seems to have strayed from the great period. A finely tempered technique is heightened by a distinction, aristocratic almost to aloofness, that at once lifts her far above ordinary levels. She would have been the ideal "Cléopâtre." But the "Bride" dance is over all too soon and, with duties calling, one hurries out into dingy London streets that for a moment or two seem even more fantastical than the world one has just left.



Barbara Morgan

Martha Graham and Erick Hawkins
In "American Document"

Denis Johnston Back in Harness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

After a silence of nearly three years, Denis Johnston—who, in the meanwhile, gave up the practice of the law and joined the B. B. C., first as dramatic director in Belfast and now as director of Television in London—has reappeared as a writer for the theater. Lord Longford has staged "The Golden Cuckoo," directed by the author.

There would seem to be no middle-course public attitude towards the plays of Denis Johnston. They are either accepted with enthusiasm or condemned as nonsense. I am one of the former group and I enjoyed "The Golden Cuckoo" in its every scene. There is nothing romantic about Denis Johnston. He enjoys life but he has no delusions about it. In all his plays, beginning with "The Old Lady Says, 'No!' " written 12 years ago, and ending with his latest, he castigates pretense and insincerity. There is humor in his treatment and there is wit in his satire but he is a relentless critic. Yet his strokes are invariably of the slanting kind. They smart but leave no soreness.

* * *

In "The Golden Cuckoo" Mr. Dotheright, a freelance writer, is commissioned by the Dublin editor of a London newspaper to write the obituary of a famous natural scientist said to have been drowned off the coast of Ireland while engaged in research work. The fee is £1 6s. 8d. The report proves incorrect. The obituary is not published and the author is denied his fee. Being an honest man, Mr. Dotheright expects honesty in others. He gathers five companions and the little band goes to the newspaper office to demand that its contract be honored. The editor, an up-to-date "live wire," ridicules the demand.

The good companions decide to set up a new state but, when it comes to the actual setting-up, Mr. Dotheright finds himself deserted and the head of a one-man republic. He is arrested. Fearing disclosures, the editor, on instructions from his chief, goes to Dotheright before his trial begins. He offers him the aid of counsel and money in ascending sums. His every offer is refused. Mr. Dotheright wants only his fee, no more and no less. He is certified a lunatic and sent to an asylum. Finally released, he elects to live apart with only a rooster and a goat for companions. The latter is discovered to have been stolen by his housekeeper, of whose ways he had always been suspicious, and is given back to its owner.

* * *

The play is a modern version of Diogenes in search of an honest man and, like that ancient Greek, Mr. Dotheright fails to find him, while he himself is regarded as a madman.

Presented as comedy throughout, "The Golden Cuckoo" is sheer enjoyment in its subtleties and sallies and, if the locale is Dublin, its theme and appeal are universal.

J. J. HAYES

American Portfolio

By Margaret Lloyd

II

In the renewal of affection for the native scene that has invested dance as well as drama and kindred arts with patriotism, the American portfolio bulges with significant works.

Since the first article on this subject was written, The Ballet Caravan, discussed briefly therein, has scored a brilliant success with "Billy the Kid," presented for the first time in New York in the late spring season of the newly founded American Lyric Theater.

Eugene Loring was critically hailed, both as choregrapher and dancer, Aaron Copland acclaimed for his apt and witty musical score, and the whole was highly praised as a richly textured, costumed and set theatrical presentation.

Martha Graham's "American Document" has resounded across the country, in a tour which was based entirely on theater engagements and leaned not at all on the formerly necessary technique-demonstration for the school and college circuit.

"American Document," created in the six-weeks session of the Bennington School of the Dance last summer and first produced at the Bennington Festival, is saturated with the American atmosphere.

* * *

Its framework is a fantasy of the old-time American minstrel show, with its Walk-Around, its Interlocutor and its End Men. Its entertainment interludes are drawn from episodes in American history: the Indian Episode, showing the white man's encroachment on native territory; the Puritan Episode, a duet by Miss Graham and her first male partner in years, Erick Hawkins of the Ballet Caravan, playing the stark inhibitions of Puritanism against the natural man's desires; Emancipation, intended to be a proclamation of liberty in a larger sense than that pertaining to the immediate freeing of slaves, and Declaration, which refers to that independence of thought and action which every American believes to be his birthright.

The action is knit together by a masterly text, arranged and partly written by Miss Graham herself, from early American documents, the writings of Jonathan Edwards, and America's perennial best-seller, the Bible. The text also includes original passages in arraignment of some of America's mistakes, and in praise of America's high synonym, Democracy.

Unfortunately, the text, spoken by the young actor, Houseley Stevens, Jr., at first seemed to steal the show, and the question of how far modern movement, group or solo, can go in the specific dramatic statement was left unanswered, the problem of right relationship between words and dancing not completely solved.

But the devout Americanism of the work, pointed up in the compact, revised version which was taken on tour, swept all before it, public response was enthusiastic, and the success of "American Document" is incontrovertibly established.

* * *

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, in a somewhat longer transcontinental tour, provided stinging comment in Miss Humphrey's cartoon-comedy, "Race of Life," based on James Thurber's acid drawings of a go-getting American family, and sheer, indigenous merriment in Mr. Weidman's madcap "Opus 51."

Although both Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman have a large number of works of American title and American import to their credit, the Americanism is oftener inherent than titular, and oftener consists of a sharply humorous criticism of contemporary evils in the economic and social systems than in a glorification of American history or ideals.

Miss Humphrey made one attempt in the latter direction in her "American Holiday," the first section of which, produced in New York in 1938, also employed a text, both spoken and sung, giving some of the lines to the dancers and others to a partially off-stage chorus. Though this work was not critically well received, it did attain a remarkable fusion of words with movement.

But probably the most important compositions of these two creative dancers are those whose implications go beyond the national to the universal. And of these, the greatest is still Miss Humphrey's "New Dance Trilogy," which ends on a note of the harmonization of mankind, and to a somewhat lesser degree her abstract composition to Bach's C minor Passacaglia, of similar purport, which does not quite take the hurdle of its tremendous accompaniment.

Among the younger dancers, Eleanor King, a former Humphrey-Weidman student and group member, has contributed "American Folk Suite" and "Ode to Freedom," and Anna Sokolow, of Graham descendance, takes up social problems within the country in her "Strange American Funeral" (a tragedy of steel workers) and "Case History No. ——" (the making of criminals by the poverty route), but goes international in "The Exile," a beautiful dance poem of Jewish refugees, and in the less triumphal "Façade —Espozisione Italiana," which shoots at the target of fascism with a rather muddled aim.

Hanya Holm, an intermediary between the modern German dance as she has studied and practiced it with Mary Wigman and the modern American dance as she has assimilated it in the United States, is a good example of that racial mixture and cultural blend of which Americanism is made. Her major work, "Trend," is neither German nor American, but distinctly universal in scope. Her slighter "Metropolitan Daily" is more topical in content.

With the removal of that sponsoring source of modern masterpieces, the Bennington School of the Dance, to Mills College, California, this summer, will come a welcome exchange of ideas between the widely separated East and West, which in some respects are hardly less foreign than those between the European and the American continents. What only is lacking so far is that more Western dancers do not visit the East. Chicago and many points west, not to say north and south of that city, are extremely active dance centers in their own rights, and the somewhat egocentric Eastern seaboard would profit by a generous close-up view of their work.

After a national interchange is instituted a broader international exchange than that now current would be in order—weather, and other things, permitting.

(This is the second of two articles. The first was published on May 27.)

French and English Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first thing that strikes one about a British film after a long course of French pictures is the fact that one can see what is going on in it. The clarity of the photography in the London Films production, "The Challenge," is an astonishing contrast to the brumous atmosphere and dim shadows of the French "Veille d'Armes," both included in the same program at the Forum Cinema.

It is of course true that the subject of the English production lends itself more readily to brilliant lighting than does that of the Continental film. The essence of "Veille d'Armes" is the confusion of fog upon the high seas which causes the hero's vessel, a bulwark of the French navy, to be brought unwisely into the range of fire of a rebel battleship.

The English picture, on the other hand, tells, in a highly romanticized fashion, the story of Whymper's conquest of the Matterhorn in 1865. In surroundings of sparkling snow, in the high blaze of noon, Whymper quarrels with his guide, Carrell, and climbs the hitherto unconquered Alpine peak. It is reasonable enough that, in these circumstances, every line should be sharply edged against its background, every detail stand out in almost startling clearness, just as it is equally natural that in the French picture a great deal of the action should be blurred and indistinct, pointed by half-inarticulate cries in the darkness, as the great vessel is hit again and again by the enemy's fire.

* * *

But that is not the whole explanation. French film makers, at any rate so far as their work is shown in London, seem to be attracted towards themes that develop themselves in billowing waves of half lights. "Les Gens du Voyage," with its eventide circus, "Quai des Brumes," preoccupied with the mistily grim water front at Le Havre, and "La Bête Humaine" are three recent examples of the French cinema's tendency to express itself in terms of a gray obscurity.

It would appear that all the advantages ought to rest with the British attitude. Yet this does not turn out to be the case. "The Challenge" is in many ways an excellent film. There are some exceptionally fine views of the summit of the Matterhorn, whose constant veil of snow makes it look like a mountain on fire. Robert Douglas gives a clean, crisp performance as Whymper, and, if for some time it seems that full advantage is not being taken of the potential thrills of mountaineering, when the climax comes, and the rope snaps, and four members of Whymper's party are hurled down precipitous cliffs, it comes with enormous force. At the end there is a feeling of hurry, as though a great deal of the story had to be crowded into a relatively small allowance of celluloid. The question whether Whymper did or did not cut the rope in order to save his own life is treated melodramatically and unconvincingly. But these are minor defects in a film that is far above the average.

* * *

There is, however, something more serious to be alleged against "The Challenge." For centuries mountains were objects of terror and hatred; then, after the romantic revolution associated in England with the names of Wordsworth and Keats, they began to be the symbol of man's highest aspirations. Always, whether loved or execrated, they have moved men to the depths of their being. But in "The Challenge" none of this profound emotionalism is communicated to the audience. And this is partly the fault of that very clarity of statement which is in so sharp a contrast with the photography of most French pictures. Deep feeling is something that can only be hinted at; it cannot be specifically set down in black and white. This is what the clear photography of the English film ignores. By trying to say things too exactly, it fails to suggest the things that are of value. It lacks the poetic overtone, the capacity to shadow forth the inexpressible, which is the final reward of the successful exploitation of the method adopted in "Veille d'Armes."

The Uses of Craftsmanship

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Rutherford Mayne, whose "Bridge Head" has just been produced at the Westminster, is an intellectual dramatist who does not disdain the uses of craftsmanship. This is a rare thing in the London theater. Thus one's joy at the beginning of "Bridge Head" in discovering that the play promises to concern itself with a problem that really matters is tempered with trepidation. For it is the common experience of dramatic critics that authors who bring to the stage subjects of genuine significance all too often appear to think that the significance of their subject absolves them from the necessity to obey the particular laws of the theater—of which the chief is that a drama ought to be dramatic. Eliot, Auden, and Čapek in the last year spoiled plays that might have achieved distinction by their cavalier disregard of theatrical technique.

Mr. Mayne is as serious in outlook as any of these eminent writers; and he shows a craftsmanship as deft as that of an experienced playwright who realizes that his only chance of saving a dramatic trifle as light as summer air is by the brilliance and resource of his stage management. Many an example of this could be chosen, but the character of Inari Gosuki is sufficient.

* * *

"Bridge Head" is about the work of the Irish Land Commission. There are in the west of Ireland hundreds of congested little tenant farms, which are nothing less than rural slums. There are also larger holdings, which from time to time are broken up or otherwise modified by the officers of the Land Commission, so that the smaller farms may be improved and made properly habitable.

London theatergoers in the main know nothing about the problems of the Land Commission, nor its officers, nor how they go about their work, nor what manner of men they are. The play therefore calls for a good deal of clarification. The audience has to be acquainted with a multitude of conditions and terms of which it is ignorant before it can understand the nature of the drama that is presented to it. This is a necessity to which dramatists have been accustomed ever since the ancient Greeks first caused three actors to walk where only two had walked before, and so made the drama of today possible.

To overcome this constantly recurring difficulty playwrights have invariably employed among their characters a confidante.

* * *

Mr. Mayne introduces such a confidante. It is Inari Gosuki, a Japanese civil servant who is traveling in Ireland for the purpose of acquiring information about the land system of the West. It is his function to ask all the questions that puzzle an English audience in the procedure that is followed upon the stage. In the construction of the play there could be no more mechanical character. But in Mr. Mayne's writing he becomes one of the most vividly living people in the drama. He is humorous, intelligent, tactful, and gracious. Out of a mere lay figure of plot Mr. Mayne brilliantly creates an individual human being.

The center of the play is Stephen Moore (Mr. Wilfrid Lawson), the head of the Commission in the remote and backward village of Kilrea. He sits in the midst of an untidy hotel room, at a small table littered with papers, which, with bent head, he examines, files, collates, signs, and counter-signs, looking up occasionally to utter a brief word of acceptance or refusal, while round him goes on a constant babble of demands and arguments, as big landowners complain that he is robbing them, and tenants who own strategic farms where the river can be bridged squabble over the compensation that is to be given them in return for their dispossession, and those who have no land at all angrily urge that they deserve the best that may be going.

* * *

Mr. Lawson is perhaps the most exciting actor on the contemporary English stage. No other player spans such extremes of excellence and futility as he. One can never be quite certain that his performance will not, like his Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra" at the Old Vic, be utterly disappointing; on the other hand, it is always possible that, as in J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before," he will bring to the stage the very form and pressure of great acting. When he does this, there is not another actor in England who can come anywhere near him in power and intensity.

In "Bridge Head" he lacks a showy part. For the larger section of the evening he has little to do, and still less to say; yet his bent form at the shabby table dominates the play. The absolute devotion of a man whose work is his life, who unobtrusively feels that he is the representative of the state and that the honor of an entire people depends upon the way in which he discharges his arduous and unrewarding functions, is conveyed with a cumulative effect. Stephen Moore is not one of Mr. Lawson's grandest portraits; but it is done in his grandest manner.

Ancient Chinese Carved Ivories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The famous collection of ancient Chinese carved ivories gathered by the late Lucien Lion is on exhibition at the Cernuschi Museum.

Ivories of the Ming period are rare even in the private collections of Oriental connoisseurs, so the Lion collection has long been famous in China itself. Lucien Lion, a French jewel exporter who resided in Shanghai, purchased every good specimen of Ming ivory he could get, and so well was this hobby of his recognized in China, that for 30 years dealers all over the country sought ancient ivories for him, and he was given first refusal before these curios were offered on the open market.

Thus it was that Lucien Lion succeeded in assembling the 425 choice examples of Ming ivory carving which Mrs. Lion has now lent to the Cernuschi Museum. It is reported that this collection is to be purchased by an American to be presented soon to a museum in the United States.

In addition to many examples of Buddhist art, the collection also contains statuettes of Taoist and Confucian divinities.

There are also many carvings of animals in this collection, especially on seals. An ivory tea set consisting of a teapot, caddy, bowl, and a dozen cups and saucers, is another prized item in the collection. Several small screens, cylindrical containers for writing brushes, and other articles of ivory are also included.

By way of contrast to the Ming pieces, Lucien Lion also included a number of exquisite Chien-lung ivories. These later pieces, carved about 1750, reveal the delicate detailed work of this period, the elaborate decoration which dazzles the beholder by its fragile complexity. In contrast, the Ming carvings are almost austere, though their simplicity, while reminding one of modern art, is seldom so restricted as that of some of today's sculpture.

Another interesting feature of the Lion collection is that many of the ivories do not seem to resemble ivory at all, but rather appear to be of colored marble. This is because some of the oldest pieces have long been buried in China, or have otherwise been affected by the weathering process of the centuries. Some of the other ivories have been gilded or lacquered, faint traces of this coloring still clinging to the ivory foundations.

New German Film Set in Nuremberg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The German film has not fared well since the National Socialists sought six years ago to make it yet another instrument of propaganda for the new Weltanschauung.

Of late there has been a change, and one of the films which shows this most clearly is "The Immortal Heart," recently shown here. It is a historical film, the story of Peter Henlein, the locksmith, who invented the "Nürnberger Ei" or pocket watch. The setting is Germany's finest medieval city, Nuremberg, where the streets are still almost as much of the Middle Ages as they were in Albrecht Dürer's time.

The acting is brilliant, particularly that of Heinrich George (Peter Henlein) and Kristina Soederbaum (Eve, Peter's young wife).

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Busy Boston Port Week End; 23 Vessels in Marine Parade

Week-End Sailings

Two deep-water passenger liners sail for Europe and two others arrive as part of the marine parade of 23 vessels due at Boston over the week end. The others include coastwise passenger steamers and cargo carriers of many types coming from all parts of the world.

Both of the liners sailing for Europe were to leave port tonight, but thick fog was delaying their arrival from New York this afternoon. They are the Italian Line motorship, Vulcania, and the Cunard White Star liner, Laconia, for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool.

Incoming liners include the American Importer of the United States Lines, with passengers and cargo from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. The American President Lines steamer, President Adams from Manila and a round-the-world cruise, cancelled its Boston call due to a broken rudder being repaired in New York.

Aboard the Laconia when she leaves East Boston will be 269 passengers including Mrs. E. M. Codrington, who is the wife of Captain Codrington, R. N., of the British Navy, sailing with her two daughters.

Around the Corner—

Small Boy's Delight—A Mecca for school boys within bicycling distance of the junction of Routes 1 and 128 just outside Dedham, is the Scooter track lately established there. They wait by dozens to pay a cherished dime for a race with friends three times up and down the track—which is marked out with white stones on an asphalt parking ground. There's something about the Lone Ranger style run and leap onto the saddle, with which they start, and the put-put of the one-cylinder motor by the back wheel, which makes even a long "push-bike" ride to get there well worth while.

A little while ago the scooters were awaiting buyers in the showrooms of the Crandall-Hicks Company—small motor specialists—on Commonwealth Avenue. With the high Massachusetts compulsory insurance rate for motorcycles applied to them, it seemed as though they might stay there for some time. But then their present owner conceived the idea of using them for an amusement ride on a private track. He is very glad that he did, and so are a great many boys out Dedham way.

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Transcontinental Scooter—And speaking of scooters, one arrived in Boston this week which is devoted to the serious business of transcontinental travel. On it, with a sleeping bag strapped behind and a small monkey for company, Nels Holmes of Chicago has already visited both World's Fairs, has looked over the capitals of 28 States, and has crossed the Mexican and Canadian borders. Arriving in Boston, he explained that he had been riding for 22 months at a leisurely 25 miles an hour, going about 100 miles to the gallon of gas and stopping along the way to look over everything that seemed to be interesting.

♪ ♪ ♪

No Wet Fingers—E. B. Rideout, WEEI's meteorologist, hopes that a great many people will see the current short movie, "Weather Wizards." He has even written a note about it for the program of the South Station short subject theater, where it is being shown until June 15.

"I feel very certain," he says, "that the weather man will have gained at least two points in the minds of those who look upon him as just one who scans the sky, then wets his finger and extends it into the air to find out what the direction of the wind is in order to make a 'guess'."

The film shows just the type of instruments which Mr. Rideout uses in making his forecasts—and it also gives an idea of just how busy a popular "weather man" is kept. Mr. Rideout says that in uncertain weather he receives as many as 700 telephone calls a day, varying "anywhere from how deep the snow is, or how icy the roads may be 300 miles away, to the chances of hanging out the wash before the next rain."

♪ ♪ ♪

Hoarding Meter—A woman who rented a suburban apartment for the summer, we hear, found that it was equipped with a quarter-in-the-slot gas meter and also a nice, modern gas range. What she did not notice at first was that the oven was provided with an automatic control which turned the burners low whenever a set temperature had been reached.

The result was that her first attempts at roasts were disastrously expensive. Each time the control came into action, turning down the gas, she mistook this lowering of the flame for the warning from the meter than another 25 cents was needed in the slot. It seemed almost incomprehensible that gas cooking could cost so much. So she called the company.

Inside the meter the service man found a nice little hoard of quarters, which he handed back to her, explaining just what had been happening.

Sunken Submarine To Be Ready Shortly For First Movement

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 10 (AP)—Laboring to remove an obstruction which blocked tunneling work just as it neared completion, Navy divers were confident today that the sunken submarine Squalus would be ready soon for its first movement since it went to the bottom May 23.

Just as bubbles broke through on the terminal side of the hull the specially designed, 35-foot long curved air pipe being used to gouge through the blue mud under the stern struck an obstruction. Divers were unable to determine what the obstruction was, but salvage workers contrived a heavy wire device to try and fish it out.

Capt. Richard Edwards, senior aide to Read Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, in charge of the salvage, said that if all goes well divers will be able to fasten pontoon chains next week and begin the first lifting operation soon after.

Present plans call for lifting the hull about 50 or 60 feet from the bottom, 240 feet below the surface, and towing it in three stages to shallower, warmer water where divers can work with less risk.

Propaganda in News To Be Debate Topic

The Social Progress League of Boston will conduct a round table discussion tomorrow evening at the University Club on the subject, "How Much of the News Is Propaganda?"

The press will be represented by Edward Allen of the Boston Herald, Bernard Peterson of the Boston Transcript, and Tully Nettleton of The Christian Science Monitor. Attorneys Francis E. Harrington, instructor of law in the State Department of Education, and Henry A. Hayward, members of the League, will complete the panel.

Boston Holding Second Place In Value of Imports

How the port of Boston took a firmer grip on its position as second port of the United States in the value of imports, was disclosed today by customs officials in announcing the volume of commerce for the first four months of 1939.

About a year ago, the position of second among the ports, was won by Philadelphia, while Boston became third port. And then New Orleans came into the picture and took second place, with Philadelphia third, and Boston fourth. But in 1939, Boston recovered its old place of second port and the responsibility is placed squarely on the backs of sheep! For it is wool that turns the trick for Boston, as disclosed by analysis of port figures. When wool imports drop, Boston's position among competitive ports is lowered, port officials admit.

Imports in the Massachusetts Customs District for the first four months of 1939, were valued at $45,755,161, a gain of more than $10,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1938 when the figures were $35,572,876. Philadelphia is third port with $42,172,905 against $38,886,346 a year ago. New Orleans is fourth with $28,266,039 contrasted with $38,914,216 for the same time last year.

The position of the ports a year ago was: New Orleans second to New York; Philadelphia third, and Massachusetts fourth.

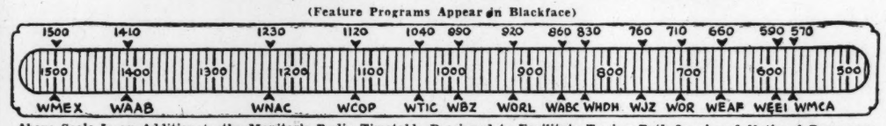
Will Do Her Bit to Welcome Royalty

Little Anne Feyling of Belmont

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Per L. F. Feyling and will figure prominently in the children's pageant at Festival of Welcome and concert for Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha in Symphony Hall, Boston, at 2:30 p. m., Monday, July 3.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	'All Hands on Deck'	NBC Dance Orchestra;	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	'All Hands on Deck'	vocalist	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	National Open Golf	Benny Carter's Orch.	"Summertime Swing":	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Championships	Benny Carter's Orch.	instrumental ensemble	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News: "Headlines"	News: weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Housing talk	Fred Hoey: music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted":	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	Insurance talk
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Golf championships	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30	Johnny Cole's Or.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"People's Quiz Club"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Johnny Cole's Or.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00	Johnny Green's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dick Tracy": children's	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:15	Orch. sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	sketch	Sport reports	McLeod Troubadours
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show: vocalists:	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Coral Islanders
8:45	questions; answers	matic series	comedy: orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Waltz Tempos"
9:00	"Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	comedy: music	Henry Burr: soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	"Sons of the Pioneers"	"Classical Album"
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups: "Hoosier	Arch Obeler's Plays:	Symphonic Strings with	"Classical Album"
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy	"Nero's Wife"	Alfred Wallenstein	"Classical Album"
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Sonny James' Orchestra	College Fraternity	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15	vocalist; quintet;	Sonny James' Orchestra	Night: Fred Waring's	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	M. Warnow's Or	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Orchestra and chorus;	University of Chicago	News Service
10:45	Sen. R. Reynolds	Al Donahue's Orchestra	speakers	Interfraternity Sing	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00	Weather: news	News: scores: weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	The Majestics: orchestra
11:15	Sports: music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Jan Garber's Or-	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	The Argentines: orch.
11:45	chestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	Tone Pictures: Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Travel talk	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15	Loft": news	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recording	Religious service
9:30	"Play Ball"	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan": organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; choir	nade": recording	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Oberlin Conservatory of	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Music Commencement	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Concert: graduate stu-	Barry McKinley, songs..	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	dents; orchestra	The Kidoodlers	tist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:00	'News and Rhythm'	News: weather: Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program
11:15	'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes' Cap-	"Southernaires": male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Play Ball"	Orchestra; Maurice	Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir	Baron, cond.; Viola	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	Philo, soprano	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Program previews	"Waterloo Junction":	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Or-	News Service	"Live and Learn"	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Relay from Paris	chestra	"Variations"	Organ recital	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Magic Key: Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion": drama	Orch.; N. Shilkret,	Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"It Goes Like	cond.; Tune Twisters;	Sunday Symphonette	Highlights, Halftones	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	This"; songs; or.	soloist; drama	Orchestra	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Symphony	Three Cheers: trio,	Tribute to King and	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	Orchestra; Howard	"Bookman's Notebook"	Queen: comedy; music,	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Barlow, conductor;	News; talk	and drama by British	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	comment	Hon. Joseph B. Ely	stars in the U. S.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Boston University	"Sunday Vespers"	"Sunday Drivers": so-	El Paso Troupadours:	King Cole Swingsters
4:15	Baccalaureate Ex-	"Sunday Vespers"	loists: orchestra	Las Tapatias Trio	Frank Simone's String
4:30	ercises; speakers;	Rakov's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"	Orchestra
4:45	music	Rakov's Orchestra	dramatization	"Haven of Rest"	Dramatization
5:00	"Meet the Author"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The American Des-	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	"Just Dogs"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	tiny," W. Lippman	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	All the Lads	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	The Hour of Mu-	Speaker: music	Clotilda Zappala so-	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15	sical Fun	Speaker: music	prano: organ	variety program	Music: Baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": com-	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	edy: vocalist: orch.	Baseball comment	dramatic sketch	Dramatization
7:00	"People's Platform":	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	informal discussion	chestra	vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	Cottage Hawaiians
7:30	"Musical Play-	Radio Guild Dramas:	Bandwagon: Dick Shel-	"Melodic Strings"	Jim Lewis' Hillbillies
7:45	house": songs; or.	"The Piper"	ton's Orchestra	Sports talk	Jim Lewis' Hillbillies
8:00	Symphony Orch.	NBC Orchestra; Erich	Don Ameche: Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Posselt Ensemble
8:15	Symphony Orch.	Leinsdorf, conductor	gen: Donald Dickson;	Air: Reps. Doughton	Posselt Ensemble
8:30	"Dance Hour":	NBC Orchestra; Erich	Dorothy Lamour; Alec	and McLean on "Social	Arlington Conservatory
8:45	popular orchestras	Leinsdorf, conductor	Templeton, pianist	Security"	Orchestra
9:00	Summer Hour: Aud-	C. Boyer: D. Nolan in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	rey Marsh: James	"Conquest," Part I	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Melton; Francia	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	White; orchestra	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Bright Shadows":	News: orchestra	The Circle: Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch presents
10:15	dramatization	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Tibbett; Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch presents
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	Kansas City Symphony	Carroll; Marc Connelly;	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	"Opinions"	orchestra	orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Clas-
11:00	King's departure	News; scores: weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15	News: music	"The Music You Want	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
11:30	Henry King's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	sical Album"
11:45	Henry King's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama: music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Insurance talk
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	Weather: music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	President Roosevelt at	"The Road of Life"	News Service	News Service
12:00	Commentator	West Point	"The Carters": sketch	Dedication of National	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	News Service	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Baseball Museum	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin Sam" songs	Italian string music	Sports: weather: tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: U. S. Army	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	George Wheeler, songs
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Band	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	"Your Farm Reporter"	Don Artiste, pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	President Roosevelt	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	ing": dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies":	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Cavalcade of Base-	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	ball: talks; inter-	All-Star baseball game	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dedication of Doubleday	Sport reports
3:45	views	at Cooperstown, N. Y.	"The Guiding Light"	Field	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Weather: news	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Rhythmaires: orch.	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream": sketch	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Vicente Gomez, guitar;	"Noonday Music"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	songs; orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	R. Carhart, songs	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Fred Hoey: music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Insurance talk
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatiaztion	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk: music	News Service
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	riety program	"Science on the March"	Baseball comment	dramatic sketch	"Princess of Song"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Sport program	"150 Years of Democ-
8:15	music; comedy	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	racy": speakers
8:30	Tom Howrad and	Paul Martin's Orch.	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Take a Note": solo-	"Around the Town"
8:45	George Sheldon	Paul Martin's Orch.	prano; symphony orch.	lists: orchestra	"Around the Town"
9:00	Theater: Lewis	Time and Tempo"	"Al Roth Presents": so-	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Stone, Fay Bain-	Time and Tempo"	loists: orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	ter, J. Cooper in	"National Forum"	"Al Roth Presents": so-	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	"White Banners"	"National Forum"	loists: orchestra	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Foreign news comment	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soolist: quartet	"Detective O'Malley"	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:30	Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	"Pageant of Melody":	News Service
10:45	shop: drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Weather: news	News: scores: weather	News Service	tra: soloists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	"Swing Strings"
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Institute's Theme At Williamstown Stresses Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 10—Greater co-operation among the great religions of the United States will be the goal of the third annual Institute of Human Relations to be held on the Williams College campus from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, it was announced today.

The topic of the Institute, for which 52 leaders in varied fields of American life have agreed to serve as sponsors, will be "Citizenship and Religion: A Consideration of American Policy with Regard to the Relations of Church and Synagogue to the State."

Hundreds of persons prominent in political, religious, business and professional fields will attend the sessions here, seeking, in the words of the Institute's announcement:

"To point the way toward greater co-operation among the Nation's great religious and cultural groups in working for the defense of religious ideals, for the promotion of peace and economic justice and for the general betterment of community relations."

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, of Washington, President Emeritus of Williams College and founder of the famed Institute of Politics at Williamstown which in former years drew distinguished thinkers from all parts of the globe to discuss world problems, is acting as chairman of the sponsors for this year's conference on human relations, which seeks to carry on the great tradition of the earlier Institute of Politics.

It is emphasized in the Institute's announcement that this year's discussions are to be confined to "concerns of human relations in the United States." While the relations of church and state are included in the theme of the conference, religious discrimination and persecution in European nations apparently is barred.

There will be a series of evening lectures by prominent speakers on various aspects of the business, social and political life of the Nation. During the morning and afternoon, general forums will be held on a wide variety of topics.

The three co-chairmen of the Institute will be Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago; Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, and Roger W. Straus of New York, industrialist.

Governor of Maine To Be First to Cross New Deer Isle Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEER ISLE, Maine, June 10—The first person to drive across the newly completed Deer Isle-Sedgewick Bridge will be Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, when on June 19 at 4 p. m. he will dedicate the longest suspension bridge in Maine by cutting a ribbon stretched across the new structure.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 12

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, June 11

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Polish-American Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": London. Prof. John C. Scammell.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation (Unitarian).
5:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:00 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service": Dr. Augustus T. Murray.

For Monday, June 12

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines."
8:00 p. m.—Bulletin for DXers.
9:00 p. m.—Television course.

Program on WORL Changes Next Week

The Christian Science devotional program, which is generally radiocast over Station WORL on Mondays, will be heard instead, next week only, on Tuesday, June 13, at 1:15 p. m.

The regular schedule of radiocasts on Mondays and Thursdays over WORL at 1:30 p. m. will be continued.

'Forbidden Music' Tunefully

If "Forbidden Music," the new film from British studios now at the Trans-Lux, is intended to be satirical, it is a very mild sort of satire. It is so gentle and indirect, indeed, that audiences might easily take the picture at its face value as a tuneful operetta in early nineteenth century costumes with pleasant melodies by Oscar Straus, some first rate singing by Richard Tauber, and an imaginative notion about a tiny country whose inhabitants would rather make music than work. They would find Jimmie Durante in the cast, but during part of the time his vigorous voice is choked by the gag applied by robbers and for the rest of the picture he seems to be somewhat subdued by his musical surroundings.

A brief foreword on the screen says that the plot is founded on an occurrence of a century or more ago. It seems that the tiny Duchy of Lucco owes money to Austria, but the people are so busy playing instruments and singing that they have no money to pay the debt. It has reached the point where a plowman and a shepherd will stop their work to join in a duet, and the council of the realm has become a first-rate orchestra whose executive sessions are given to rehearsals.

So the Princess decrees that no music shall be played or sung until the debt is paid; and that all musical instruments shall be confiscated. From then on, things become a bit confused—an amiable habit of operettas on either stage or screen. Master Durante turns up as a journalist from America and is seized by robbers. Master Tauber likewise appears as an exiled singer, and is likewise seized. A secret concert is planned in a cave, and the secret is told to everyone, including the Princess. There are arrests, more music, and eventually a musical rebellion, to which the Princess gracefully surrenders. Money seems to be pouring in from all over the world to pay the debt, and the Princess admits a romantic interest in the tenor who is Mr. Tauber.

The plot is a bit thin, and it is the music that carries the bulk of the entertainment. Mr. Tauber too is better as a singer than as an actor. He is supported by a cast, most of whom can whip out musical instruments from loaves of bread or from other hiding places when the proper moment comes and lend a hand with an orchestral flourish. For other players there are Diana Napier as a dignified Princess, June Clyde as a daughter of the American journalist, and Derrick De Marney as the son of the police chief who liked a bit of music as well as the next inhabitant of the land.

E. F. M.

Teachers College at Crossroad

(Continued from Page 9)

came the peak of enrollment of 810 eager-eyed young would-be teachers.

Then came the depression. By 1935 there were only 585 enrolled. This year it fell to 423. In a few years there may be none.

Discovery Made

It was in the spring of 1936 that the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, poking about for places where Boston's expenses could be trimmed to meet income, made the interesting discovery that Teachers' College was spending about $200,000 a year to turn out about twice as many prospective teachers as could possibly find employment.

The Bureau pointed out the fact that in that year 794 qualified candidates were awaiting appointment, but could find no positions.

Naturally, a good deal of consternation swept over the faculty and students, from President William H. S. Kennedy and Dean William F. Linehan down.

Friends of the institution—and it has a good many, of course, throughout the school system—leaped to the defense with the plea that the school should not merely be regarded as a place where teachers are trained, but, rather, as a place of great opportunity for girls of advanced ability, but limited money, to get the higher education they need to promote the democracy.

Thus was repeated the cycle of 1854. Then it was a high school for girls that was needed; today it is a college.

Economy Sweep

But in the midst of the depression taxpayers can hardly be expected to be ambitious. So President Kennedy readily co-operated in the economy sweep.

He outlined to the School Committee precisely what the needs of Boston's schools are for new teachers and for substitute teachers. "Don't close the school entirely," he argued, "just curtail it to the minimum needs, so we can continue training a portion of our teachers in our Boston traditions and special methods, and maintain the high level of temporary teachers that we have attained."

Year by year the school has cut a little more from its budget. This year they got it down to $133,000, a drop of nearly $70,000 in four years.

This has been accomplished, partly, by curtailing the size of the entering class. Last year it was limited to 60; next year it will be 40, unless Mayor Tobin insists on omitting it entirely.

Thus, friends of the school hope it will eke by this lean period and that when once again Boston realizes its prosperity citizens will catch the glimpse of the glorious possibilities in a great free City university, and permit Teachers' College to supply the nucleus for the opening of this new avenue of progress in the democracy of tomorrow.

Porch Gliders

Colorful, comfortable. Water-resisting covers. Choice of patterns. Coil springs. Separate pillows.

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27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

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Pre-Vacation Clearance

Hostess gowns and housecoats. "Just the thing for summer dining or leisurely breakfasts."
Unusual novelties for prizes, wedding silver and graduation remembrances.
Exquisite nightgowns with coats to match.
Mostly one of a kind.
Discounts up to 50%.

STELLA D. MALOY SHOP

75a Chestnut St. Boston, Mass.
(One block north of Public Garden)

WEDDING ENGRAVING

Correct from. Latest styles. Reasonably priced.

Wards BOSTON

57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON
Samples on Request

Saturday!

Filene's SUMMER SHOPS OPEN

in Magnolia Falmouth Hyannis

Beauty Comfort Protection

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GEO. T. HOYT COMPANY 1869

Enjoyed when you select "HOYT" awnings. They represent the last word in detail of design, construction and durability. Your investment in "HOYT" awnings will pay you dividends.

SOLVING AWNING PROBLEMS HAS BUILT UP OUR BUSINESS

No Obligation of Course in Consulting Us
Established 1869

Venetian Blinds

GEO. T. HOYT CO.

545-549 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.
Telephone CHArlestown 2475—2476

Summer Sale of Millinery

Monday June 12

Trimmed Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices from $1.00 to $5.00

Also new White and Colored Felts and Softies

Old hats made to look like new

Braun

80 Boylston Street, Boston
Hancock 6281 Room 1257

ORIENTAL RUGS

Washed

Serviced by native experts

HARRY H. ARKELYAN

123 Charles Street, Boston
LAF. 2424

Special Sale of

cultured PEARLS at 20% discount

for the June Bride and Graduate

PEARLS . . . always . . . the traditional and enduring gift . . .

Our Lustrous and Well Matched Strands with White Gold Clasp. Reg. $20. *now $16*

Others up to $2500

YAMANAKA & CO. INC.

424 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

Another Dramatic

CHAIR SALE at $29.75

MONDAY AT 9:30!

This is a sale of the caliber of those that created such a stir last year, when the chairs sold out as fast as we could get them. Since last September we've been on the lookout for similar chair values . . . and at last we've found them for this sale, MONDAY AT 9:30! The styles are in as varied an assortment as you could wish for! Many of the chairs are the deep restful lounge type. Others are in period styles. The coverings are especially serviceable types—with decorative appeal as well.

JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Turns Irregular After Upward Tilt

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Prices turned a little irregular in today's stock market after a slightly upward tilt at the opening.

Dalings were quiet throughout and, in the final hour, small plus and minus signs were about evenly divided.

Brokers attributed the moderately ragged appearance of the list partly to some profit taking in the wake of yesterday's brisk rally.

Business and foreign news, on the whole, was fairly comforting marketwise. Many traders forsook the boardrooms and exchange floor to take a look at the British King and Queen paying their first visit to New York.

American Air Lines, which came over to the "big board" from the curb today, advanced a point. Lesser improvement was recorded for Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, and Kennecott.

A shade off were U. S. Steel, North American, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, and Texas Corp.

U. S. Bonds Yield Ground

U. S. Government bonds yielded further ground in today's market, although the general run of corporate loans held fairly steady.

Toward the close declines in the government group ranged up to 12-32 of a point in the case of Treasury 2¾s of 1963. Brokers offered the same explanation heard yesterday when the list was under moderate pressure—that prices were being adjusted to meet an expected upturn in corporate offerings calculated to absorb some of the funds clamoring for investment.

Corporate issues in demand at slightly advanced prices included Loew's 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Santa Fe 4s and Armour 4s.

Unchanged to lower were Illinois Central 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Foreign dollar loans were little changed.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We should not be inclined to look for any profit taking of consequence by traders to develop before the early part of next week.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: Statistically, hides continue in their extremely strong position with hide and leather stocks at record low levels. General trade reports are that there is no surplus of shoe stocks and that a good fall run is expected. Favor purchases.

Cocoa: Reports from manufacturers indicate exceptionally heavy grindings with some observers leaning to the view that the first six months of 1939 will witness record consumption totals. We expect continued good support and favor purchases of the far months on all setbacks.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
60 days	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
90 days	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
4 months	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
5-6 months	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜

London Market

Short bills	1⅛	1⅛	
3 mos bills	¾	¾	
Bar gold	148s 5d	148s 5d	140s 7d
Bar silver	19½d	19⅞d	19d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½ Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½ Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½ Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½ Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½ London	2
Kansas City	1½ Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½ Buenos Aires	5½
New York	1½ Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½ Ottawa	3½
Richmond	1½ Oslo	2½
San Francisco	1½ Paris	2
St. Louis	1½ Riga	4
Athens	6 Prague	3
Amsterdam	2 Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½ Rome	4½
Berlin	4 Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½ Sofia	4
Budapest	4 Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.68¾	$4.68¾	$4.8697
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅞	4.8697
France—franc	.0265	.0265	†††
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1703	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2255½	.2256	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5320	.5325	.5320
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2413	.2411
Norway—krone	.2353½	.2354	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0207	.0207	.0428
Poland—zloty	.1970	.1970	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0525	.0525	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1787½	.1787½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3637½	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3491	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5333	.5346	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2887½	.2887½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1214	.1275	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5450	.5445	.9613
Philippine Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9984	.9991	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not determined. §Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Sales in 100s

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	63	62¾	63	+ ½
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	36	35¾	36	+1
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
27½	19¾	Addressog (1.40)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	54½	54	54	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y31
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	Jun 9
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 8
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	166	165½	165½	− ½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (2⅜g)	10	12¼	11⅞	12¼	Jun 9
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	16	16	16	Jun 9
23⅜	11½	Amal Leather	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Jun 9
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
31	16¾	Am Airlines	30	31	30¼	31	+1
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 9
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	96⅛	96	96¼	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	Jun 9
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	23⅛	23	23	− ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 9
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Jun 9
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 8
123¼	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	123¼	123	123¼	Jun 9
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	1	65⅜	63⅜	63⅜	Jun 8
11⅜	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 8
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 6
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 9
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	15	15	15	Jun 9
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	4	4	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	31½	31½	31½	Jun 7
49¾	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	4	50¼	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 7
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	Jun 7
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	4	18½	18½	18½	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun 9
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	13½	13½	13½	Jun 9
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	26¾	Am Metal (¼g)	4	30	30	30	− ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
44¾	28	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	1	39⅜	39⅜	38⅜	Jun 8
18⅜	10⅛	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ½
8	3	Am Rad & St S	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	4	55¼	55	55¼	Jun 9
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	Jun 8
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½g)	1	13	13	13	− ¼
53⅜	35½	AmSm&R(1½g)	12	44⅝	43¾	43¾	− ¼
139	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	Jun 6
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67	67	67	Jun 9
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 9
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 8
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 9
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jun 5
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	3	18½	18¼	18½	Jun 9
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	17	169⅛	168¼	169⅛	+ ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83	83	83	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅜
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150⅜	150	150	Jun 8
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	9	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jun 7
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	34½	34½	34½	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	8	5	4⅞	5	Jun 9
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda(½g)	26	25½	25	25	− ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Jun 7
23⅜	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	5	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
2½	1½	A P W Paper	9	26½	26⅛	26½	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 6
103⅛	97	Armour Del pf (7)	6	4	3⅞	4	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	6	36½	36½	36½	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	M'r31
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	40¾	40	40	Jun 9
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	9	12	11½	12	Jun 9
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	11	12	11½	12	Jun 9
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	6	75	75	75	Jun 9
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	54½	54½	54½	+2½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun 6
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	1	65	65	65	Jun 9
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	19	18½	19	Jun 9
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	5	13	13	13	M'y31
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 8
87⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	7	7¾	7½	7¾	Jun 9
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Jun 9
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	54	53	54	Jun 9
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 9
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 8
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 7
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	1	5	5	5	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
⅜	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 7
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 9
⅜	¼	Chi Great West	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun 8
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 8
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(⅛g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 9
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 8
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13	13	13	− ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jun 9
48⅛	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+1⅛
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 6
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y27
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 9
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
13½	7	Childs Co	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	36	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝	− ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jun 9
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 8
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	11	24	23¼	24	Jun 9
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	3	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	23	30	29¾	30	+ ⅝
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	128	128	128	Jun 8
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	M'y29
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	11	16¼	16	16⅛	
106	1017⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jun 9
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(⅛g)	2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun 9
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	9	19¾	19½	19½	Jun 9
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jun 8
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9½	9½	9½	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	89¾	89	89¾	+1¾
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	47⅛	47	47	
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	52⅜	52½	52⅜	− ⅜
110	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Jun 3
13¾	9⅜	Comi Solvents	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun 9
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	59	59	59	− ⅛
29⅜	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	17	29⅜	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 5
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	2	24	24	24	
6	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Jun 6
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	3	20½	20½	20½	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (24g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 9
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	16	31¾	31¼	31¼	− ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	1073⅛	1073⅛	1073⅛	− ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun 9
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
7¾	4¾	Cons Laundries	6	7	6⅞	7	Jun 9
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	15	8	8	8	
3¼	1⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 9
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jun 7
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	15	11½	11¼	11⅜	Jun 9
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	7	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	Jun 9
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	17	38⅞	37¾	38¾	+1
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	− ⅛
103⅝	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¾	36½	36½	− ¼
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
31½	21⅜	Cont Oil D (½g)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	2	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	Jun 9
17634	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175⅜	176	Jun 9
69⅜	37⅛	Coty Inc (.30g)	1	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 9
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	12	30¼	30	30¼	Jun 9
13	7½	Crosley Corp	1	11	11	11	Jun 7
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅝
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jun 9
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅜g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
96	65	Crucible Steel pf	2	69½	69½	69½	Jun 6
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	3	3½	3½	3½	Jun 8
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	3	5	5	5	
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	47	47	47	Jun 9
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	9	5½	5½	5½	
28¼	19¼	Curtis W A(.50g)	17	26	25¼	25⅝	− ½
24½	13⅜	Cutler-Hammer	7	17½	16¾	17½	Jun 9

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
63⅛	43⅛	Davega St (.15g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	M'y25
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	1	6	6	6	Jun 9
24	15¾	Deere & Co	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
26	23	Deere pf (1.40)	1	26	26	26	Jun 8
16⅝	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 9
25¼	12½	Del & Hudson	15	17⅞	17	17⅜	Jun 9
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	2	53⅜	51¼	53⅜	Jun 9
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y11
123½	103	Detroit Ed (3g)	2	119	119	119	Jun 9
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1½g)	1	34	34	34	Jun 9
44	39	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun 9
9⅜	5¼	Diam T Motor	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 5
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag(½g)	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	Jun 9
87	79¾	Dist-C pf xw (5)	1	83	83	83	Jun 5
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun 1
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
33⅞	30½	Dome Mines (2)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	9	69¾	68¾	69⅛	− ½
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	5	119	119	119	+1
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 9
19¼	10	Dunhill Int	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 7
12	10	Dupian Silk (1)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
156¾	126¼	du Pont (2½g)	35	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ⅝
142	136¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	140	140	140	Jun 9
122	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	122	122	122	Jun 9

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
151½	91¼	Gen Thea (¼g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun 7
163¼	103¾	Gen Time Inst	1	13	13	13	Jun 9
27⅝	15⅜	Gen T & Rub	14	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
54	44	Gillette Saf (.60)	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	1	51	51	51	Jun 9
66½	52	Gimbel Bros	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
24½	14¾	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	57	57	57	− ⅜
47	34	Glidden Co	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	Jun 9
3¾	2⅛	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	7	40	40	40	Jun 9
27⅜	17⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	8	3½	3⅜	3½	Jun 9
24¾	13½	Goebel Br (.05g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
74½	53	Goodrich (BF)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
38⅜	21⅛	Goodrich pf (5)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	− ½
109¾	90	Good T&R (½g)	28	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ⅛
5	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	102	102	102	Jun 9
1⅜	¾	Graham-Paige	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y31
7⅞	4⅜	Ganby M (.15g)	1

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Prices Drop to New Low for Year to 5-Year Nadir

Business and Industry

Wheat Crop Seen Smallest Since '36 Drought Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast that this year's wheat crop would be the smallest since the 1936 drought season, when the United States found it necessary to import grain.

On the basis of conditions June 1, a winter wheat crop of 523,431,000 bushels was indicated. This compared with last year's production of 686,637,000 bushels.

Spring Crop Lower

The spring wheat production was forecast at between 145,000,000 and 170,000,000 bushels compared with 244,164,000 bushels last year. This would give a total crop of between 668,431,000 and 693,431,000 bushels, compared with last year's harvest of 930,801,000 bushels and 1936's short crop of 626,766,000.

Normally, the United States requires about 750,000,000 bushels to supply domestic and export requirements. A crop of the proportions indicated in the current report would be short of such requirements.

However, an estimated surplus of 275,000,000 bushels from the bumper crops of the last two years should furnish a reserve sufficiently large, officials said, to supply all anticipated needs.

Two factors were responsible for the reduced prospects. They were the AAA's crop control program under which farmers were offered 27 cents a bushel to make a sharp reduction in their plantings, and spring drought conditions which damaged the winter wheat crop in the Great Plains region.

The department said unfavorable growing conditions during the first three months of May cut the prospective winter wheat crop at least 20,000,000 bushels.

"In the Great Plains area, the continuation of hot, dry weather which had marked the close of April brought further deterioration in winter wheat prospects," it said. "Rather general rains the last week of May halted, at least temporarily, the deterioration over a large part of this area, and in some sections prospects improved."

The department's estimate of spring wheat production was based on the prospective plantings reported in March and the June 1 condition of the crop, which was placed at 71 per cent of normal compared with 87 per cent a year ago and 75 per cent for the 1928-37 average.

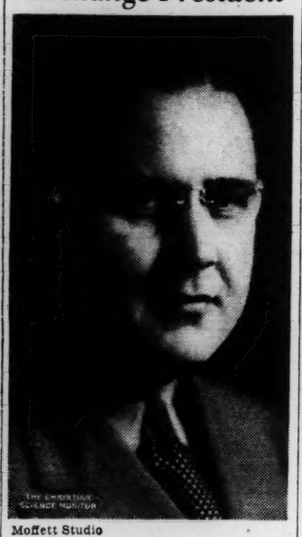
Condition Below Average

The condition was said to have been below average over the entire spring wheat area with the exception of Montana and a few minor spring wheat states. Hot, dry weather, in early May, retarded growth and resulted in short, uneven stands.

The department said that considering all crops, prospects on June 1 were quite generally lower than the rather favorable prospects of a year ago, and for the country as a whole averaged about 7 per cent lower. The chief areas reporting crops better than a year ago were eastern New Mexico and the lower cotton belt.

A rye crop of 34,628,000 bushels was indicated. This compared with 55,039,000 bushels produced last year.

Exchange President



Moffett Studio

Kenneth L. Smith

Elected the first paid President of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He was made Vice-President last year.

Crude Oil Output In April Holds To Fairly Steady Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the April total of all oils at 558,739,000 barrels, or 152 days' supply.

This compared with 554,122,000 barrels in March and 592,120,000 in April, 1938. The April increase over March was 4,617,000 barrels.

Motor fuel stocks stood at 93,015,000 barrels in April, compared with 91,842,000 in March and 96,238,000 in April a year ago.

Daily average production of crude oil was the highest since October, 1937. The April average was 72,900 barrels higher than in March and 93,600 higher than in April, 1938. Daily output in April averaged 3,517,000 barrels.

The indicated domestic demand for motor fuel, the bureau said, was 43,977,080 barrels in April, or only 2 per cent more than the demand of a year ago. Exports totaled 3,663,000 barrels, or nearly 20 per cent less than the previous April.

Motor fuel consumption in April stepped up 5 or 6 per cent above that of a year ago but, since total demand was virtually the same during the two years, stocks increased about 1,200,000 barrels this last April compared with a decline of about 1,700,000 barrels in April, 1938.

Bendix Is Declared Bankrupt; Queried On Recent Dealings

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Vincent Bendix, 58, President of Bendix Aviation Corporation, who entered the automotive industry nearly 30 years ago with the first practical self-starter, was formally declared bankrupt by Referee-in-Bankruptcy Alvin F. Marsh.

Chicago holders of real estate bond issues, which Mr. Bendix personally guaranteed more than 10 years ago, petitioned the Federal Court here May 24 that Mr. Bendix be held bankrupt. They contended his liabilities exceeded $3,000,000, and that his assets were less than $500,000.

Mr. Marsh specified in his ruling that Mr. Bendix's attorneys would have until July 7 to file a schedule of his assets and liabilities.

Prior to the decision, Joseph H. Schwartz of Chicago, attorney for Mr. Bendix's Chicago creditors, directed questions at Mr. Bendix in what he said was an effort to ascertain whether transactions in which Mr. Bendix relinquished control of many holdings were "legitimate deals or concealment of assets."

The bankruptcy petition bore the signature of Margaret Fischer of Chicago.

Utilities in Favor Of Merger Scheme

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Stockholders of the North Dakota Power & Light Co. and the Northern Power & Light Co., operating in North and South Dakota, voted in favor of a merger of the two companies at a meeting here.

The proposed merger was approved last January by the board of directors. The new company will be known as the Dakota Public Service Co.

Congoleum Nairn Shows Good Earnings in 1939

NEW YORK (AP) — Congoleum Nairn, Inc., more than earned its six months dividend requirements in the first five months of this year, E. W. Hawkes, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"The company is in a position to substantially benefit from improved general business conditions," Mr. Hawkes said.

"Inventory condition is well in hand and very much reduced from a year ago. The company's position on raw materials is favorable as related to present market prices and its inventory has been maintained with due regard to the possibility of interference on account of war," he added.

The company, manufacturers of floor coverings, has plants and sales offices throughout the country.

Commodity Prices At Lowest Level Since August, 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent during the week ended June 3 due to continued weakness in wholesale market prices for farm products, particularly livestock, poultry, and vegetables, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, says the report, brought the all-commodity index to 75.7 per cent of the 1926 average, a new low for the year and the lowest point reached since mid-August, 1934. It is down 0.5 per cent from a month ago and 2.6 per cent from a year ago.

In addition to a decline of 0.6 per cent in the farm products group, textile products decreased 0.3 per cent, building materials dropped 0.2 per cent, and foods fell 0.1 per cent. The chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities groups advanced 0.1 per cent. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

Primarily as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, together with sharp decreases in prices for kipskins and raw silk, the raw materials group index declined 0.4 per cent.

Commodity Groups	1939 June 3	1939 May 27	1938 June 4	1937 June 5
	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	75.7	75.8	77.7	87.1
Farm products	63.1	63.5	67.2	89.3
Foods	67.5	67.6	72.3	84.8
Hides and leather products	92.6	92.6	91.5	107.6
Textile products	66.9	67.1	65.5	77.6
Fuel and lighting materials	74.1	74.1	76.5	78.2
Metals and metal products	93.5	93.5	95.7	95.1
Building materials	89.2	89.4	90.2	97.0
Chemicals and drugs	75.8	75.7	75.9	83.3
Housefurnishing goods	86.9	86.9	88.6	91.0
Miscellaneous	73.8	73.7	72.5	80.0
Raw materials	68.2	68.5	70.2	86.5
Semimanufactured articles	74.1	74.1	73.0	86.9
Finished products	79.9	79.9	82.3	87.8
All commodities other than farm products	78.5	78.5	80.0	86.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.6	80.7	81.4	86.2

Electric Utilities' Position Pictured Best in Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hope that the electric power industry has successfully weathered the political attacks of the past six years and that public opinion henceforth will prevent serious trouble from this source is held forth in a current survey by W. David Gay of the Standard Statistics Company.

The indicated change in public opinion is particularly interesting because of recent reports that a new anti-utility program was about to be started at Washington. This new program supposedly centered on a plan for the Federal Government to build steam generating stations and interconnecting tranmission lines as part of the national defense program.

These reports have been given considerable publicity, although there has been no official announcement from Washington. It is possible that interests friendly to the utility industry have been responsible for those stories in the hope of arousing public opposition and of reducing the publicity value of any official announcement on the subject.

Be that as it may, it is considered unlikely that there will be any definite program announced at this time, and certainly there will be no legislative action on so controversial an issue this year.

Some Anti-Utility Feeling

However, the reports of an anti-utility program apparently are not altogether without foundation. An example is the recent attack on the management of Union Electric Co. of Missouri, and a much more important issue may be made out of the controversy over hydro-electric rights of the Niagara Falls Power Company, a member of the Niagara Hudson Power system. Government officials are contending, for example, that not only has Niagara Hudson been at fualt in this particular case, but also that the controlling powers of this system exert control over a large part of the electric light and power industry. Both of these, however, may well be isolated cases.

Balancing the possibility of a renewed attack by the Federal Administration on the utility industry, on the one hand, and of the many favorable developments and the shifting trend of public sentiment, on the other, it seems probable that the latter forces are now in the saddle.

During the past six years, political developments have continually had a very important influence on the utility industry. This influence has been manifest in three phases: (1) The legislative phase, when Congress at the instigation of the Federal Administration was passing various kinds of utility legislation; (2) the court room phase, when the industry attempted to have this legislation nullified through court action; and (3) the regulatory phase, with the various government agencies attempting to enforce the utility laws.

Utility Prospects Improve

During the first two phases, utility executives and the public were expecting the worst. But now that the utility laws, which were fought so vigorously, are being enforced, and now that some of the Government power projects are actually operating, a much more constructive attitude toward the future is being taken.

This situation is partially accounted for by the fairly reasonable and conservative policies adopted by certain of the federal agencies, especially the SEC, in administering the laws. There is growing belief, as a result, that enforcement of the Public Utility Act will probably not have much, if any, adverse effect on utility operations.

Outstandingly important in the improving utility picture is the changing attitude of the public—a change which if it proves permanent, will halt the trend toward public ownership and will ease political pressure on the industry. When the Supreme Court approved most of the utility legislation and refused to protect the industry from the threat of public ownership, it became evident that the chief hope of the industry lay with the public itself.

The industry realized this, and companies such as the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. presented their cases directly to the public. Also, the majority of companies curried public opinion through rate reductions and promotional sales programs.

A number of developments in the past year indicate that the public has been responsive to these efforts. Considerable public opposition developed to governmental competition with private utilities in the Tennessee Valley. And there is no doubt that this opposition had much to do with the decision of the government to offer a fairly reasonable price for the properties of Commonwealth & Southern in Tennessee.

Federal Construction Goes On

In the Pacific Northwest, the giant Bonneville Dam has already been completed; 86,000 kws. of generating capacity have been installed and transmission lines are under construction. Also, work continues on the Grand Coulee Dam, with Congress appropriating the necessary funds. While there have been no PWA loans advanced for competing municipal plants in this area, there has been constant government propaganda for public ownership, and numerous public power districts have been formed for the purpose of acquiring the facilities of private utility companies and purchasing government power.

In Oregon, however, this program has been effectively blocked by the recent enactment of a state law which provides that all publicly owned systems must pay the same state and local taxes as private utilities and that all revenue bonds must secure public approval at the polls. Because of this restrictive legislation, it is now considered quite unlikely that there will be any important municipalization in that state.

It is true that in the State of Washington, plans for acquisition of private facilities continue, but thus far the public power districts there have been unable to raise the requisite funds, and it is quite possible that a law similar to that enacted in Oregon will also be passed by the Washington Legislature.

Similar instances of growing public realization of the economic unsoundness of many such programs have been evident in Nebraska, California and Texas.

Number of Railroad Employees Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that Class 1 steam railways had 957,580 employees in mid-May, an increase of 5.74 per cent over May, 1938, and an increase of .78 of one per cent over April, 1939.

Associated Gas Revenues Well Above a Year Ago

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Operating revenues of Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries should amount to about $135,000,000 during 1939 if the present rate of improvement continues, S. J. Magee, Vice-President and General Manager, said at the annual meeting of stockholders.

Mr. Magee said revenues for the 12 months ended April totaled $131,242,640, compared with $129,320,366 for the year 1938.

'Middleman' Seen As Necessity In Economic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The toll taken by the much-abused "middleman" in our economic system amounts to less than one-fifth of the total cost of distributing goods from producer to consumer, it is indicated in figures just made public by the Twentieth Century Fund from the results of a study of the costs of distribution in the United States.

Figures in the report indicate that on the basis of the year 1929, in which a larger volume of goods was produced, distributed and consumed than in any year before or since, the services of wholesalers cost American consumers an estimated $7,000,000,000. This is 18 per cent of the estimated total bill of $38,500,000,000 for the entire distribution system.

Cost Not Excessive

The $7,000,000,000 cost occasioned by intermediary or wholesale trade—the traditional "middlemen" — compares with retail trade costs of $12,600,000,000 (33 per cent of the total); manufacturers' distribution costs of $9,100,000,000 (24 per cent); and transportation costs of $8,800,000,000 (23 per cent). Miscellaneous distribution costs of $1,100,000,000 make up the remainder.

The report makes a factual analysis of the widely held notion that profits made by wholesalers and other elements in the distributive system are excessive and of the contention that if we could "eliminate the middleman" from our economic system, costs to consumers would be materially reduced.

A survey of profits in various wholesale trades indicates that "wholesale grocers earned 1.3 per cent on sales in 1936, confectionery wholesalers made 2.2 per cent, dry goods wholesalers earned 2.7 per cent while profits of paint and varnish wholesalers ran as high as 4 per cent of sales." All these figures, it is pointed out, relate to operations in a fairly profitable year. During the depression years from 1930 or 1931 to 1934 or 1935, a considerable proportion, if not the majority, of distributors showed a net loss on their operations.

Taking up the question of whether it would be possible to eliminate the wholesaler, the report lists some of the functions now performed by him: "Every retailer would have to do business directly with the manufacturer of every article he carries in stock if it were not for the fact that the intermediary dealer performs this function for him. For example, a retail grocer handling from 1,200 to 3,000 items may select his merchandise from a typical wholesaler's inventory of between 10,000 and 20,000 items. An independent druggist who may carry as many as 12,000 articles may buy what he needs from a wholesaler who carries from 40,000 to 60,000 items."

Necessary to System

Such considerations lead to the conclusion: "This intermediary function is an essential part of the nation's distributive system. If it were not performed by someone our economy in its present form could hardly exist."

The report lists the five main types of organization now operating as intermediaries in the field of distribution. They are:

1. Independent distributors who take title to the goods, assume the risks of ownership, and sell them to the retail trade, taking their compensation in the form of profits. Those are usually known as wholesalers.

2. Middlemen who do not take possession of the goods but act as agents or brokers, taking their compensation in the form of commissions or fees.

3. Wholesaling organizations set up as distinct operating units, but affiliated with either the producer or the ultimate distributor. Manufacturers' sales branches, most of the bulk tank stations, chain store warehouses, and cooperative marketing asosciations are included in this class.

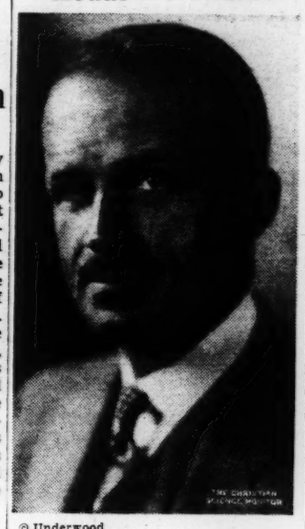
4. Specialized intermediaries in certain commodity fields. These are assemblers and country buyers who operate in agricultural regions either independently or on a commission or salary basis and may be affiliated with the producer or ultimate distributor.

5. Manufacturers themeselves, who often perform the functions of intermediaries directly, and, insofar as they do, should be included in this list.

Takes Over Transit Line

National City Lines, Inc., which operates motorbus transportation lines in 25 leading cities, has taken over the operation of the city transportation system in Terre Haute, Ind., a city of 65,000 population, effective June 4. The present Terre Haute streetcar lines operated by the Indiana Railroads are being abandoned.

Heads Merchants



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John Lowry

Elected President of Merchants' Association of New York

John Lowry, Builder, Elected President Of Merchants' Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John Lowry, President of John Lowry, Inc., builders, has been elected President of the Merchants' Assoication of New York, succeeding Louis K. Comstock, it was announced.

Mr. Lowry, who has erected many of New York City's better known buildings, including parts of Rockefeller Center, has been vice-president of the association since 1931 and chairman of the association's committee on building laws and regulations.

Other officers of the association elected at the annual meeting were Malcolm Muir, President and publisher of "Newsweek," first vice-president; Stephen F. Voorhees, of Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, second vice-president; Laurence Arnold Tanzer of Tanzer and Mullaney, third vice-president; John S. Burke, President of B. Altman & Co., treasurer, and S. C. Mead, secretary.

World Tin Output In First Quarter 23 P. C. Below 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World tin production in March 1939 is estimated at 7,500 tons, the lowest figure for more than five years and brings the total for the first quarter at 33,400, a decrease of 23 per cent compared with the 43,300 tons produced in the like period of 1938, according to the May issue of the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Exports from the signatory countries in the first quarter of 1939 amounted to 25,959 tons, as compared with a permitted exportable amount under the control scheme of 24,649 tons. So, there was an over-export of 1,310 tons during that quarter, and the total outstanding at the end of March was 3,734 tons.

World Production Rayon Again Sets New Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of rayon during 1938, including yarn and staple fiber, broke all previous records and came within striking distance of the 2,000,000,000-pound mark, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Production last year, says the report, totaled 1,948,045,000 pounds, an increase of 7 per cent compared with the output of 1,818,075,000 pounds reported for 1937.

Japan again held first place in 1938 with an output of 584,600,000 pounds, or 30 per cent of the world's total. Germany ranked second with a total of 471,000,000 pounds, or 24 per cent of the world total.

The United States retained its hold on third place as a world producer, but only by a slim margin over Italy. Total domestic output of rayon yarn and staple fiber last year amounted to 287,485,000 pounds as compared with 268,310,000 pounds for Italy.

Last year, states the Organon, the United States regained its position as the world's largest producer of rayon filament yarn, after having lost that distinction to Japan in 1937. The 1938 United States production of rayon filament yarn at 257,625,000 pounds exceeded that of Japan's at 209,600,000 pounds by 23 per cent.

With the exception of Germany, the output of every principal rayon yarn producing nation in 1938 suffered by comparison with its 1937 performance. Japan's production of filament yarn declined 37 per cent last year compared with 1937, the United States 20 per cent, and Italy 5 per cent.

Production of rayon filament yarn and rayon staple fiber by countries for the past two years follows (000 omitted):

	1938	1937
Japan	584,600	508,600
Germany	471,000	344,200
United States	287,485	341,925
Italy	268,310	282,900
Great Britain	138,195	152,420
France	72,550	77,700
Netherlands	19,950	23,920
Belgium	12,800	17,160
Canada	13,700	16,500
Poland	22,450	16,270
Russia	16,000	15,400
All Others	41,005	41,080
World Total	1,948,045	1,818,075

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nothing moves the security markets these days, except a small amount of buying when stock is short, and then one sees a half-point rise in War Loan on a total buying order of £50,000, whereas under normal conditions 10 times that amount of stock might be dealt in without materially affecting the price.

Hence the market has had plenty of time to masticate the "Square Deal" report. This presents the findings of the Transport Advisory Committee—a joint body which includes representatives of local authorities, vehicle and road users, the railways, canals and coastwise shipping, harbors, labor, and trading interests—on the claim of railways to be granted release from statutory restrictions upon railway charges and conditions of service.

They described this claim for equality of treatment between all forms of merchandise transport as a demand for a "Square Deal." Few people in this country could have described what a "Square Deal" involved, and a few suspected that the railway companies themselves were not exactly sure. But the slogan struck home. The then Minister of Transport passed on the railways' urgent request to the Transport Advisory Council, with the expression of view that a prima facie case existed for some material relaxation of the present statutory regulations.

The findings of the Council follow the Minister's tentative views rather closely. The problem was remitted to the Council last December. Simultaneously with the Council's deliberations, the railways entered into discussions with other transport interests and with trading interests in order to see how far agreement could be reached. In fact, a fairly wide area of agreement was obtained, and it forms the basis of the Council's findings.

Report in Two Parts

The Report really splits into two parts. The railways have in effect won their claim to a "Square Deal"—that is the first part, which recommends a material relaxation of present statutory controls over the railways, so that they will be free to vary their charges, and to discriminate between different users. Such freedom will not be obtained without safeguards.

Of these, the most important concern the relations of the railways with trading organizations. Here the Council recommends that conferences should be set up to consider proposals by the railways for any general increase in charges. If agreement is not reached by the two parties, the railway will then have the right to give one month's notice to bring the increase in force, but individual traders may then challenge the increase before a Tribunal, which will hand down a confirmation or rejection based on grounds of its "reasonableness."

It may seem that this arrangement provides a sufficient number of checks and balances to protect the user of railway services. But they are necessary, for even today, railway users regard the companies as monopolists, and it was their monopoly position which caused Parliament a century or more ago to impose stringent control on the railways' charging powers, and to insist upon equality of rates for equal service, publication of rates, and avoidance of discrimination or undue preference between different users. The railways say that these restrictions are archaic, for their monopoly has been shattered by road transport competition.

This leads naturally to the second part of the report, dealing with co-ordination of transport. The railways have won their "Square Deal," but not in its original bold form. In return, they have been compelled to honor the principle of co-ordination of transport. To this end, discussions have been held between the railways and the road transport interests, and a rail-road agreement has been reached.

The leading matter of agreement is to set up a conference for the purpose of formulating principles on which voluntary agreements can be entered into in regard to the charges to be made for the carriage of merchandise traffic by road and rail, specifying the conditions under which the merchandise is to be carried, and the rates to be charged.

Price-Fixing Cartel

In set terms, the outline of a price-fixing cartel is implicit in this agreement. From the railways' point of view, its main importance lies in the fact that the leading road interests are now prepared to play ball with the railways, after years of implacable opposition.

What the report does not consider in any detail, however, is the relative part which should be played by each form of transport in a properly co-ordinated system. There are difficulties on the road haulage side which did not arise on the road passenger business.

In the goods haulage industry, there are some large operators, but for the most part it is an industry of small operators. Hence two difficulties arise. First, it has been impossible in the past and will be difficult in future for the railways to effect any community of financial interest with the road haulage industry. Secondly, the road industry has no settled rate structure.

Plan Must Unfold

It may take a considerable time for such a structure to be built up. It will certainly take a considerable time before Parliament gets a chance to debate the Council's findings, for at present there is a legislative log-jam. Hence, there is no disposition, either among investors or transport users, to get excited about the immediate effect of the provisions of the report.

But many independent observers feel that it provides only a partial solution of the transport problem. It makes, apparently, for greater railway revenues, though since the effective rise in rates is limited, on the one hand, by the railways' protestations that no swinging increases are contemplated, and on the other hand by the supervising powers of the proposed Tribunal (to say nothing of the opposition of the heavy industries, particularly coal, to increases in their present low level of freight charges) the size of the advantage to the railways is by no means clear.

To have presented the Minister of Transport with a clear case for relaxing the highly complex and restrictive statutory controls which have been built up in a century of railway history does open up the possibility of a clean cut with the past. In view of the enormous scope of the change, a five-year testing period is probably desirable.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Most Livestock Prices Decrease In Quiet Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sharply lower steer and lamb prices were partially a reflection of slow moving and lower wholesale dressed markets, a condition which is not unusual when hot and dry weather prevails over a wide area.

Recent efforts to force fed steers and yearlings into substantially lower price ground finally resulted in a general decline on all killing cattle. Medium weight and heavy steers declined 50c to $1 at Chicago and yearlings that have been resisting continued price pounding also yielded 25-50c.

Spring lambs tumbled $1-$1.50 and shorn old crop offerings lost 75c to $1.25. Hogs shared the decline, but less extensively than other species, closing 10-25c off at Chicago. Prime steers topped at $12.75, hogs made $6.80 early, closed $6.65 down, while closely sorted native spring lambs reached $10.40, Idaho springers $10.35 and fed California spring lambs $10.

Not only beef steers but all other killing classes sold lower this week, the downturn including yearling steers and cows, classes which heretofore developed noticeable resistance to price pounding. Steers and yearlings predominated at Chicago, with load after load of well finished 1200-1400 lb. offerings showing in daily supplies. These were severely punished, selling off as much as $1 for the week, and up to $2.50 lower than the season's best time.

Following a slump late last week, hog prices made a slight recovery Monday but more than lost the gain on subsequent sessions. At the high time $6.80 was paid for choice hogs at Chicago after which a series of gradually slipping markets dropped the peak to $6.65. Butchers over 280 lbs. and lights lost more relatively than 200-280 lb. averages.

Lamb markets literally crumbled this week. At Chicago a few closely sorted native springers sold at $10.40, with others at $9.50-$10.35. Fed California spring lambs topped at $10 with several loads at $9.25-$9.60. Idaho spring lambs, first of the season at Chicago, sold from $9.50-$10.35. Meanwhile sheep were little changed during the period.

Suggests New Body To Have President's Dollar Value Control

COFFEYVILLE, Kan. (AP)—Congressional creation of a monetary authority to take over the presidential power of regulating the dollar's value was suggested by Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, as a cure for financial depression.

Such an authority, "comparable to the members of the Supreme Court," Mr. Gannett told members of the Kansas State Editorial Association, would "make it possible to control our booms and depressions, restore prosperity to the farmer and to the producer of all basic commodities. Immediately it would bring this country out of its depression."

Mr. Gannett said President Roosevelt was "right" in 1933 when he took us off gold and raised the price as he did, bringing to farmers a great increase in the price of their products." The President was "wrong," he said, "when he took us back to a fixed price for gold, causing a decline in the price of farmers' products."

A prosperous agriculture, he asserted, would be reflected in prosperity among other industries.

"Give us prosperity and there will be no danger in this country of Naziism, Fascism. Give us prosperity and all these other 'isms' we hear about will be displaced by Americanism."

Montgomery Ward Sales Up 17 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported May sales totaled $42,322,968 and were 17.08 per cent greater than the $36,149,558 reported for the corresponding month a year ago.

Sales for the first four months of the company's current fiscal year, February 1 to May 31, totaled $144,612,259, an increase of $18,838,390 or 14.98 per cent over sales of $125,773,869 for the corresponding 1938 period.

Corporation Earnings

First Quarter

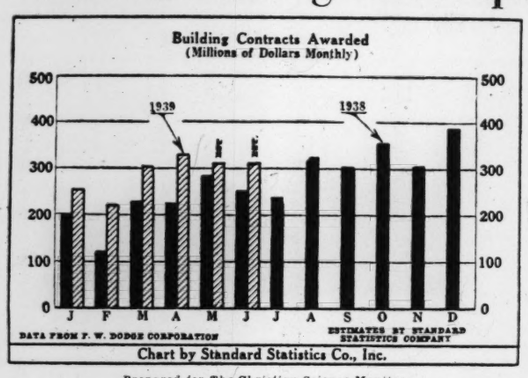
	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
American Encaustic Tiling Co	$3,869	*$21,348	$.01	...
Andes Copper Mining Co	†537,568	604,930	†.15	$.17
Bireley's, Inc	*7,341	*47,735	...	...
Brown Rubber Co	4,943	*11,827	.02	...
Cities Service Co	2,559,507	3,564,227	.35	$.06
Chile Copper Co	‡2,103,725	3,614,631	.48	.82
Crystal Tissue Co	18,481	*9,625	.15	...
Empire Gas & Fuel Co	468,321	1,312,312	$.86	$2.41
Greene Cananea Copper Co	†263,998	258,074	.53	.51
Healey Petroleum Corp	45,577	81,574	.53	.96
Lessings, Inc	6,095	6,593	.05	.07
Le Tourneau (R G) Inc	315,862	209,080	.70	.46
Park-Utah Consol Mines Co	*33,424	*39,502	...	...
Monroe Auto Equipment Co	15,634	*3,832	.12	...
Rheem Mfg Co	109,020	126,000	.36	.42
Union Investment Co	20,386	14,319	.04	.01
Weston Electric Instrument Co	$2,806	$7,028	.24	.27

Annual

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1938	1937
Barnsdall Refining Corp	*$1,439,296	*$882,943	...	...
Elwell-Parker Electric Co	*85,622	203,944	...	$10.47
Hightstown Rug Co	*146,411	59,562	...	*3.64
Humble Oil & Refining Co	35,800,553	46,924,001	$3.98	5.21
Pacific Gear & Foundry Co	*111,561	154,048	...	1.49
Potter Company	‡*45,204	‡*21,789	...	...
Pyramid Oil Co	*5,538	*4,125	...	...
Reed (C A) Co	$95,432	$78,534	.49	.06
Shepherd Laundries Co	26,228	32,682	12.14	15.32
Stevens Hotel Corp (Chicago)	*105,677	*48,749	...	...
U S Finishing Co	*309,259	*886,444	...	...
Washington Iron Works	*12,587	17,141	...	3.43
Watab Paper Co	*41,260	16,105	...	17.04

*Deficit. †Preliminary. ‡On combined preferred stock. *On preferred stock. §For 12 months ended Apr 30. ||On Class B stock. ‡On larger number of shares.

Building Contracts Awarded Show Slackening Since April



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Construction activity, as measured by the F. W. Dodge data on contract awards for 37 eastern states, reached its peak for the year thus far in April. Preliminary figures available for part of May now indicate that the total of $330,030,000 recorded in April may not have been equaled.

The slackening occurred entirely in the non-residential and engineering classifications. There was a further increase in residential awards and May was the most active month in this division since 1930.

The outlook for June is for little change from the May rate, and about $310,000,000 in awards is looked for. The slackening in industrial activity will continue to have a depressing effect on the non-residential division.

Both industrial and commercial building have thus far this year reported only minor gains over 1938. Only a sustained improvement or a marked betterment in the political atmosphere, domestic and international, is likely to evoke much activity in these two fields.

First National Stores Earnings And Sales Expand

For the fiscal year ended April 1, 1939, the First National Stores, Inc., had an increased income and sales volume, according to the company's annual report just issued.

Net profit, continues the report, after taxes, depreciation and all charges for the period was $2,774,366, an amount equal after preferred dividends to $3.38 on the common shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. This compares with $2,705,191, equal to $3.14 a share on the common in the previous year.

Retail store sales for the 52 weeks ended April 1 last were $124,222,955, comparing with $124,294,617 in the 53 weeks' period ended April 2, 1938. The company's tonnage sales volume was substantially higher for the year, inasmuch as food retail prices were approximately 6.34 per cent lower during the period ended April 1, 1939, in comparison with the year ended April 2, 1938.

The company ended the fiscal year in strong financial condition, with current assets of $19,856,018, an increase of $965,128 during the year. Net working capital increased to $14,876,981, from $14,066,767, and earned surplus rose to $17,342,501, from $16,617,966.

The report points out the increasing tax burden on the company. For the year total direct taxes paid were $1,666,112, equal to 37 per cent of income before taxes, as against 35 per cent in the previous year. The latest tax total equals $2.03 a share on the common stock and $724 for each store operated, as against $1.79 a share and $606 a store in the previous year.

Going gack to 1930 the report shows that total direct taxes then were only $796,693, or 14 per cent of income before taxes, and 97 cents a share on the common stock and $324 for each store operated.

As of April 1, 1939, the company had 2,244 stores in operation and the common stock was owned by 9,121 persons.

To Offer Canadian Issue in U. S. Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street underwriters announced plans for the first public offering in this market of Canadian provincial obligations since the Federal Securities and Exchange Act became effective in 1934.

A registration statement for filing with the SEC, the announcement said, was prepared for $4,250,000 of five-year debentures and $5,000,000 of ten-year debentures of the Province of New Brunswick.

Smith, Barney & Co. was designated as the principal underwriter.

The Dominion of Canada, it was noted, has registered bond offerings with the SEC but the proposed financing was the first time a Province has come forward to register a new issue for public offering here.

Canadian Financing In April Is Largest For Over Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of April new Canadian bond financing, exclusive of Dominion Government Treasury bills, totaled $148,753,411 and was the largest for that month for over the past five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

The principal issues during the month consisted of an issue of $95,000,000 Dominion of Canada 1½ per cent bonds due 1942 ($14,000,000 for cash and $81,500,000 for refunding purposes); an issue of $39,000,000 Dominion of Canada 3 per cent bonds due 1958 ($36,000,000 for cash and $3,000,000 for refunding); $3,250,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds sold privately in the United States, and $2,500,000 of 2½ per cent bonds and $1,500,000 of 3½ per cent bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia.

All financing was done in Canada with the exception of the New Brunswick bonds, and of the total for the month, $94,966,500 was for refunding purposes and $53,786,911 for new money. In May, $50,000,000 of Treasury bills were issued for refunding purposes.

For the first five months of this year Canadian bond financing totaled $282,748,259, excluding $260,000,000 of Treasury bills, of which $183,692,100 was for refunding and $99,056,159 for new money. This total compares with $281,640,523 for the same period in 1938 and $310,379,551 in 1937.

Corporate financing for the first five months of this year amounted to $155,963,500, of which $150,110,000 was for refunding and $5,853,500 was for new money. During May the Gatineau Power Company issued $62,500,000 of 3¾ per cent bonds due 1969, of which $52,500,000 was sold in the United States and $10,000,000 in Canada. For the first five months of 1938, corporate financing totaled $18,544,500.

Auto Production Up Sharply Past Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's reports said that settlement of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. strike was reflected in a sharp upturn in automobile production. This week's output was estimated at 65,265 units as compared with 32,445 last week and 42,175 this week of last year.

The trade paper's estimate of probable output of the industry for June was advanced from 225,000 to 275,000 due to the Chrysler Corp.'s plan to make up for production lost during the Briggs strike.

Urges U. S. to Foster Argentine Beef Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Unless definite steps are taken by the Government to correct the situation, United States' exports will continue to dwindle in Latin America, according to Louis D. Ricci, Export Manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, recently returned from South and Central America.

"Argentina has closed its doors to American goods, establishing a system of importation permits which, with rare exceptions, are only granted for a few essential products," states Mr. Ricci.

"Despite the preference of Argentina consumers for merchandise manufactured in the United States, this policy is in retaliation for our sanitary ban on Argentine beef," he said. "England, Germany, Italy, and France buy large quantities of their exports and consequently are able to trade with Argentina."

"Buenos Aires businessmen indicate that import restrictions would be removed on American manufactured products if the United States Government would permit American importers to purchase Argentine beef to the amount of 2 per cent to 2½ per cent of our beef consumption."

Wheat Exporting Nations Still Far From Agreement

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—World wheat exporting nations, pinning hopes on international co-operation for a solution of the recurring problem of price depressing grain surpluses, today appeared still to be far from agreement.

The task of partitioning the world market among big producing countries and settling upon a price arrangement satisfactory to all is the chief obstacle in reaching an accord. Although little information has come from meetings held in an effort to devise a plan for presentation to the first world conference since 1933, the status of negotiations was revealed by Canadian interests this week.

The Canadian Trade Minister disclosed that a subcommittee is considering a basic minimum world price equal to 80 cents a bushel for No. 3 Northern wheat at Fort William, Ont., as well as export quotas. This group will meet again in a month after its members have consulted their governments.

According to Canadian sources, the quotas would be based on average exports of the "big four" the past 16 years, giving the nations this rank in the order named: Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States. They also indicated that while the 80-cent figure was acceptable to Canada and Australia, U. S. representatives thought it too low and Argentine delegates considered it too high. Government officials at Washington issued no comment but one was reported to have expressed belief that chances are better than fifty-fifty that an international agreement can be signed.

The 1933 world conference reached an agreement that was not carried out. The current situation arised from heavy world production the past season, building up large surplus supplies, particularly in the Western Hemisphere and competitive efforts to market these supplies through Government subsidies in various forms.

Production this season has shown little or no signs of abating, except in the United States. The domestic harvest will be more than 200,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's crop, but Argentina raised its second largest crop on record and the Canadian harvest promises now to be larger than last season, according to recent private estimates.

Improving crop conditions, especially in the North American spring wheat belt both sides of the Canadian border, and reports of some good yields in the Southwest exerted further pressure on wheat values and prices continued to decline this week. Before the opening today wheat was 2⅛-2⅞ cents lower than a week ago.

Other grains except oats and soybeans declined with wheat due to improved weather. Corn lost ⅛-⅝ and rye 2⅜-2¾. Oats were ⅛ lower to 1⅛ higher, compared with a week ago, while beans were ⅝ off to 2¼ up. Lard gained 3 to 7 cents.

U. S. Gold Imports Lowest in Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports dropped off in the week ended June 2 to $27,919,957, the lowest amount since the first week of February.

The shipments compared with $86,385,350 in the preceding week and as much as $224,883,752 in some of the weeks immediately followink the German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia.

The drop was particularly noticeable in shipments from England, which amounted to only $8,520,225. English shipments have exceeded $100,000,000 in some recent weeks.

Other shipments included $7,947,100 from the Netherlands, $5,080,389 from Belgium, $2,283,715 from Switzerland, and $2,786,700 from Canada.

At the time gold shipments were extremely high they represented the transfer of wealth to this country, for safekeeping by Europeans apprehensive that war would break out.

Silver imports in the week amounted to $1,642,500, about the usual amount. They included $892,697 from Mexico and $383,518 from England.

Boston Stocks

June 10

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Bird & So. Inc	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	10⅝
8.75	Bos & Alb	74½	74½	74½	74½
8.00	Bos Edison	150	150	150	147
	Bos & Prov	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
	B M SR 1st pf	72	72	72	71
1.00	Employers Gr	21	21	21	21
.87½	General Cap	30	30	30	29¼
	Hath Bak pf	24½	24½	24½	24¼
	Mass Util Assoc	2½	2½	2½	2½
.25a	Narr Rac	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
6.00c	N E Tel & Tel	116¾	116¾	116¾	116
	North Butte	38c	38c	38c	36c
2.50	Unit Shoe M	84¼	84¼	84¼	84⅜
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	43	43	43	42¾
...	Utah B & T	75c	75c	75c	78c

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 8 compared with June 8, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $10,059,616.25 ($9,903,758.01); expenditures, $15,197,030.39 ($25,739,690.79); net balance, $2,901,763,219.48 ($2,427,621,759.83); working balance included, $2,229,790,070.52 ($1,844,683,039.67); customs receipts for month, $2,407,630.53 ($5,590,547.06); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,171,554,023.29 ($5,567,607,905.06); expenditures, $8,542,617,479.44 ($6,940,373,369.98); emergency expenditures included, $2,917,599,659.42 ($1,980,488,747.25); excess of expenditures, $3,371,062,456.15 ($1,372,765,464.92); gross debt, $40,351,451.44 ($37,376,890,889.63); increase previous day, $1,037,042.17. Gold assets, $15,991,538,344.78 ($12,940,025,317.26).

To Transfer Canadian Plant

ASBESTOS, Que. (CP)—S. A. Williams, President of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, said the company intends to transfer its factory in this eastern townships town to some other location in Canada. The new location was not named. "The economic reasons for building the Canadian Johns-Manville factory 16 years ago in the same locality as the asbestos mine are no longer of major importance," Mr. Williams said.

Moxie's New Head

Egan Photo Service

Frank M. Archer

Previously Chairman of the Board of the Moxie Company and General Manager since 1937, succeeds the late Francis E. Thompson as President. Position of Chairman was abolished. Other officers are Benjamin B. Avery, Vice-President; H. A. Thompson, Treasurer; Eugene J. Harrigan, Clerk.

Sales at Retail 7 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The business curve continued to point upward in the past week on further gains in retail and wholesale trade, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

"On the whole," asserted the survey, "the volume of retail sales was slightly higher than last week's good total, but since buying was also heavier in the corresponding week a year ago, the increase over the year remained virtually unchanged at 7 to 12 per cent.

"In the Middle West, where the drop last year was unusually sharp, increases ranged between 8 and 15 per cent. The East was ahead by 6 to 14 per cent, and New England by 6 to 10 per cent.

"As frequent rains gave farmers in the South more time to shop, the year-to-year comparison in this region improved rather sharply from 5 to 11 per cent. The percentage comparison for Southwest trade hovered between 4 and 8 per cent, also slightly higher than a week ago.

"In the Northwest and Pacific Coast, however, the change over last year not only lagged behind the average for the country as a whole, but showed a slight recession in the week.

"Northwest trade was estimated 2 to 3 per cent above a year ago; Pacific Coast trade, no more than at a level comparable to last year's.

"An increased volume of forward purchasing caused a sharp expansion in wholesale activity during the week. Buying at trade shows gave a clue to the state of buyer sentiment, the volume of orders placed for fall goods indicating a marked change in their attitude toward anticipating future requirements.

"Although forward commitments were more liberal than in several months, there was no evidence of an unhealthy overstocking either on future or current needs."

"The Chicago furniture exhibits, combining the May and July shows, opened to a buyer-registration only slightly below the all-time peak. Orders booked on the first days were in good volume and prices were generally steady.

"Reports from the fall floor-covering markets indicated that business written by some firms on the first two days was considered unprecedented.

"At the Boston Shoe Fair volume was averaging 10 to 15 per cent higher than last year's dull market, with independent stores accounting for the bulk of commitments.

Chain Store Sales

Edison Brothers Stores

	1939	1938	P. C. Chge.
May	$2,337,617	$2,193,239	+ 6.6
Five months	10,207,257	9,913,504	+ 2.9
Grant (W. T.) Company			
May	$8,496,321	$7,214,199	+ 17.7
Five months	35,315,188	32,655,768	+ 8.1
McCrory Stores Corporation			
May	$3,300,398	$2,909,385	+ 13.4
Five months	15,417,797	14,524,120	+ 6.1
Montgomery Ward & Co.			
May	$42,322,968	$36,149,558	+ 17.0
Four months	144,612,259	125,773,869	+ 15.0
Newberry (J. J.)			
May	$4,169,370	$3,724,017	+ 11.9
Five months	17,593,204	16,386,732	+ 7.3
Western Auto Supply Company			
May	$3,778,000	$2,796,000	+ 35.1
Five months	14,689,000	11,286,000	+ 30.1
Woolworth (F. W.) Company			
May	$24,725,457	$22,713,939	+ 8.8
Five months	114,087,336	109,906,463	+ 3.8

Cliffs Corp. to Change Stock

CLEVELAND &—Stockholders of Cliffs Corp., holding company for ships and mines, voted at a special meeting to change the common stock from no par to a par value of $5 a share. This reduces stated capital from slightly over $24,000,000 to slightly over $4,000,000 and will result in transfer to capital surplus of the difference, or approximately $20,000,000, the company explained.

Adopts Former Price System

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has returned to the former system of quoting price changes in butter and egg futures on the basis of ¼ cent after giving decimal quotations a two-week trial. The decimal system showed price changes of 1-100th of a cent on butter and eggs.

Seeks Bids on Cargo Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has called for bids for construction of cargo vessels of a new design known as the C-1, about 413 feet long and capable of a sustained sea speed of 14 knots at loaded draft. The bids will be opened at noon July 11 at the commission's offices here. Each contractor may submit bids on one to five vessels.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
20 3³⁄₈s '42-40 June	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 3³⁄₈s '43-41 Mch	105.22	105.22	105.22
1 3¼s '45-43	110.30	110.30	110.30
2 3¼s '46-44	111.17	111.17	111.17
2 4¼s '52-47	122.1	122.1	122.1
1 2½s '53-49	106.27	106.27	106.27
3 3s '55-51	112.1	112.1	112.1
31 2⅞s '60-55	109.15	109.11	109.11
7 2¾s '59-56	108	108	108
25 2¾s '63-58	107.31	107.24	107.24
3 2¾s '65-60	107.14	107.13	107.14
Federal Farm Mortgage			
3 3s '49-44	109.11	109.11	109.11
Home Owners' Loan			
5 2¼s '44-42	105.12	105.12	105.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	29	29
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Am Ice 5s '53	103	103	103
5 Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	111	17-32	111½
11 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 ATSF 4s '95	110¾	110Z	110⅝
6 AT&SF 4s1905-55	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Atl&Cha AL 5s'44	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 B&O 5s'96 F ct	21	21	21
5 B&O 1st 4s'48	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 B&O 5sSW 50 ct	41	41	41
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 Bost&Me4¼sJJ61	32½	32½	32½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110	110	110
3 Bkly ManTr 4½s'66	78½	78	78½
5 Bkly UnGas 6s'47	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Bkly UGas 5s'50	94	93⅞	94
2 BklyUGas 5s'57B	104	104	104
3 Can Sou 5s '62	93	93	93
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 Can Pac 4s perp	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	64½	64½	64½
1 Cen Ill G&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'6s	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
4 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
30 Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	100	100	100
1 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	100	100	100
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9½	9½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	88	88	88
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	99⅛	98¾	98¾
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 CMSP&P aj 5s 22000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 C R I & P 4s '88	12½	12½	12½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
4 Clev Un Tm 5½s '72	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2 Clev Un Tm 5s '73	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
9 Clev Un Tm 4½s '77 C	77½	76¾	76¾
3 Col F&I 5s '70	48½	48	48½
3 Col & So 4½s '80	35½	35⅛	35⅛
5 Columb G 5s '52 Ap	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 My	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
26 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103½	103⅛	103½
7 Comi Cred 2¾s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11 Comlth Ed cv 3½s '58	117¼	116⅞	117¼
38 Comlt Ed cv 3½s'58 n	117	116⅞	117
1 Comwith Ed 4s '81		105 3-32	105 3-32	105 3-32
2 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65		104 3-32	104 3-32	104 3-32
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111½	111½	111½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60	60	60
1 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	45	45	45
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	1.00	100	100
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102	102	102
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74ct	7	7	7
1 Fonda J & G 4s '82 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
21 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¾	104½	104½
8 Goodrich 6s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gt Nor 4s G	98	98	98
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	34½	34½	34½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13½	13½	13½
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	54	54	54
10 Ill 4¾s'66	48	47⅞	48
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'68 A	52¾	52½	52¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	48	48	48
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	94½	94¼	94¼
2 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	18	107⅞	108
1 Interb R Tr 5s'32	56	56	56
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	34½	34½	34½
5 Interb R Tr rfe 5s'66	58	57¾	57½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	2	1¾	1¾
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	10½	10½	10½
6 Int Paper 6s'55	91¾	91½	91½
2 Int Paper 5s'47	98½	98½	98½
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2 Int T&T 5s'55	69½	69½	69½
1 Jones&Laugh St4¼'61	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 K C South 5s '50	70	70	70
5 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
1 Kings&CoE&P 6s '97	169	169	169
3 Kresge Found3½s47	104	104	104
5 Lac Gas 5s'39	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 LehVal HTerm5s54	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Lion Oil Refcv4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
8 Loews 6s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Long Isl 5½s '49	86	86	86
1 Louisia & Ark5s69	85	85	85
3 Louis & Nun un 4s40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
7 Maine Cen 4½s'60	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
1 Mich Cen 4s'79	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s'59	71½	71½	71½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 1945 A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s'77F	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 MonWPu Pub Sv6s'65	107⅜	106¼	107⅜
1 Mont Pow 3½s	101	101	101
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106½	106½	106½
1 NJ Pow & Lt 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	69	69	69
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 NYC 4½s '2013 A	51	51	51
3 NYC cn 4s '98	50½	50¼	50½
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	70	70	70
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '41	61	61	61
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	59	59	59
33 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50½	50	50½
2 NY Edis 3¾s'65	110½	110½	110½
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	106	106	106
5 NY Tel 4½s 1939	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	86	86	86
4 Norfolk Sou 5s '41	50	50	50
1 Norf & W 4s '96	123	123	123
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105½	105⅜	105⅜
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	50	50	50
19 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49½	49	49⅜
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	48½	49¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	70	70	70
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4½s '72	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Or WashRR&N4s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Pas G&El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 Pas G&El 4s'64	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
4 Penn-Dix 6s '41a	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 PenP&Lt 4½s'81	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
5 PenRRen 4½s'60	119Z	119⅜	119⅜
1 Pen RRgen 4½s'65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 PenRR4½sdeb'70	85½	85½	85½
1 PenPow 4½s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phila Co 5s 67	105	104⅞	105
1 Ph ReadC&I5s'73	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
33 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109Z	109⅛	109⅛
7 Portl GE 4½s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
8 Postl Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	15	15¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	72½	72½	72½
6 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	103⅞	104
1 Republic Stl 4½s'56	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	8	8	8
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	106½	106½	106½
2 StL IM&S 4s R&G '33	60	60	60
1 StL IM&S 4s RG '33ct	59	59	59
5 StL SF 4½s '78	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 StL SF 4½s '78 ctf st	8¾

Intimate Message from Washington

Foreign Policy of American People—Why Queen Is Almost American!—Noninterventionists Struggle With Basic Conceptions

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 10

What is the foreign policy of the American people?

It spoke out of what someone has called "the peculiar confidence of crowds" here on the eventful visit of Britain's King and Queen. There was a great deal of hearty shouting, to be sure. But there was also that half gasp of delight which bubbled up out of individuals and rippled across the crowds.

"Why, she's just like an American!" exclaimed one youngster, and so she was, this friendly figure in blue and white. That was it, they were FRIENDS, these visitors—and the crowd at once accepted them as such. We were the American people and they—they were British people. Between us, we talk the same language, we like the same way of life, and history for all its passing shadows has conspired to make us fairly well understand each other.

One almost felt ashamed, pausing to think, of the exclusiveness of these common bonds; that in spite of all the good work of the American melting pot, we allow the barriers of foreign language and culture and different stages of development to come between us and many friendly peoples other than those who speak English.

Bearing on Foreign Policy: All these intangible matters have a bearing on the Nation's foreign policy which is going through a number of subtle changes at this time. The American people are very touchy about anything savoring of special interests or connivings in foreign policy, no matter from which side of tidewater they come. There is a great and generous desire to help in a good cause, but it must be a clear and universal cause—embracing the whole people of another country—and not a onesided business tangled up by politicians. As a result international politics are always regarded askance, and any form of communication between people and people takes on more than a little significance in the making up of the American popular thought. And since the King and Queen did their hard-working best to communicate with the people, much of solid worth has been accomplished.

Even the hardened skeptics, who dine regularly on wolf-in-sheep's-clothing, held their peace during the royal visit to a surprising degree. They were perforce disarmed by so genuine a display of friendliness.

This is not to say that the United States will rush forthwith into the British alliance system. The very thought would perish tomorrow at the doors of Congress, and it is not unlikely that the next days, at least, will see some bending over backward on the part of the stalwarts of nonintervention, to avoid seeming to have been enslaved by the royal smile, and to be riding off on the tail of the British kite!

Interventionists Struggling With Themselves: The point is that these noninterventionists have themselves, and in spite of themselves, been going through a very earnest and even agonizing process of adapting themselves to the new crisis in world affairs. Throughout the long hours of the neutrality hearings on Capitol Hill this spring Senator William E. Borah spoke little, and then it was always to betray the same deep and unresolved struggle going on in his own very American consciousness. "I would like to ask," he said on one of these occasions, the full stenographic text of which has only lately come from the printer, "having given this subject a great deal of study, as no doubt you have, whether you think it is really possible at this time to wite a neutrality law in view of the condition of the world. The world is really at war now. . . . Already things have taken place which make it impossible for most of the nations of the world to look upon us as neutral. . . . We have made up our minds who is at fault in a large number of these things. We have practically passed on the question of who is the aggressor." And with obvious feeling, he put the question not so much to the witness as to the country itself, and the noninterventionists in particular: "Do you think, studying the subject as you have, that it is really practical at this time for us to develop a law which could in any sense be regarded as of a permanent nature and of a neutral nature?"

The People Reason: As Senator Borah questions, so the people by a similar process of reasoning are questioning. Like Senator Borah, they want profoundly to stay out of war. Like Senator Borah, their sympathies are committed in good part to one side. But they don't think that aggressive militarism on the part of the United States would do anything more than further complicate the situation, and at the same time would imperil civil progress and the democratic system at home. Some, like Senator Borah, are afraid of purely economic support to Britain and its allies, lest that drag the country into the military vortex. Others would assume the risks of economic measures, in support of the best peace system available, considering they are less than the risks from washing American hands of Europe's martyrdom.

The technical answer to these questions, in terms of a formula for legislation, is not yet. But the ferment is a healthy one. And the royal visit will probably leave its greatest mark through those qualities which make it an emissary between peace-loving people and peace-loving people. This is a type of covenant which is not exclusive, which invites allies everywhere, and hopes in the end to roll up a victory over the mistakes of history and the weaknesses of statecraft.

Saville R. Davis

Welsh Singers Defy Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNTAIN ASH, Wales—Defying unemployment, Welsh choirs are building up the Three Valleys Festival into one of the premier musical events in Britain. At the tenth annual Festival here in May this year, the majority of the 3,000 choristers was jobless but the singing was described as some of the finest they had ever heard by such eminent musicians as Dr. Malcolm Sargent and Sir Walford Davies. Some 15,000 attended from the Welsh coal-mining areas. Many were only able to pay their fares by paying weekly instalments of a penny or two.

The performance of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," the first of the three-day concerts, was hailed as an artistic triumph of the first order. Dr. Sargent conducted the Welsh Symphony Orchestra led by W. H. Reed and augmented by members of the London Symphony Orchestra.

"This performance," Sir Walford Davies, Master of the King's Musick, said, "will stand comparison with any that has ever been given by the greatest English choirs. It is a measure of the progress of this Festival that such a performance is possible after 10 years."

During the three days 26 choirs divided into three sections, sang the Elgar work, Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," and on Friday a miscellaneous selection of choral and orchestral works. Outstanding among the latter was the playing of Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. The choral works ranged from Vaughan-Williams' "Toward the Unknown Region," and a selection from Wagner's "Meistersinger" to the setting of a Welsh carol by Dr. Sargent, and a folksong Cycle by Dr. David de Lloyd.

On previous occasions it has been felt that Welsh composers have not been sufficiently represented at these Festivals. But this year there was a welcome inclusion of a new orchestral work "Concert-Rondo" by a Welsh composer—Hubert Davies.

Newspaper Advertising Favored by Paramount

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Newspapers will receive the bulk of Paramount Pictures' advertising expenditures for the screen year beginning Sept. 1.

Robert M. Gullham, publicity and advertising director, told 275 delegates to a sales conference "we have proven to our complete satisfaction that newspapers provide the best medium for motion picture advertising."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call or detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Sunny Hours Diary," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATIVE

If you need business matters attended to, large or small, or business data of any kind, write BUCKLEY ASSOCIATES, an organization comprising accountants, attorneys, advertising and sales specialists, business statisticians, etc. Fees moderate. Address 29 Carpenter Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A FEW exceptionally good Karosses (animal skin rugs) beautifully stitched with gut by natives Prices £5. to £15. Apply Oldham, Plumtree, S. Rhodesia, S. A.

INFORMATION WANTED

NIELSEN—Will any person knowing of the whereabouts of Hartvig Nielsen or Knut Nielsen, brothers of YENNY HENRIETTA NIELSEN DECEASED, who were last heard of at Denver, Colorado, and Chicago respectively, please communicate with GWYNNE JONES & CO., Solicitors, of 25, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, England.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—49-10 Bowne St. Fl. 9-4123-J—Two large, airy rooms; cross ventilation; twin or double beds, innerspring mattresses; $3.00 double per day, $15.00-$18.00 weekly. ORTUTAY.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk. —3 bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests; private home; walking distance of Fair; residential section UTTLEY, Flu. 9-8962-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-23 35th Ave.—Lovely large room. 3 exposures, adjoining bath; no other roomers; airy apartment; excellent location and transit; parking. HEENAN.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-04 Holly Ave. Fl. 9-1433-J—Light, airy rooms; double beds; $1.50 each per day, $15.00-$18.00 weekly; 15 minutes Fair; bus passes door. SYLVESTER.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 39-15 154th St.—Private home; 4 attractively furnished airy rooms; near Fair; excellent parking and transportation; no meals. TOLMAN, Flu. 9-0849

JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., 80-79 Tyron Place, Vir. 7-3913—3 choice, sunny double rooms, spacious private home; 2-car garage; open porch; lawn; reasonable.

Harlan County Coal Issue in Deadlock

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Harlan County soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.) are "hopelessly deadlocked" over the "union shop." Gov. A. B. Chandler made this announcement after a three-hour conference June 9 with leaders of the opposing groups.

William C. Burrow, State Industrial Relations Commissioner, added: "And that's the most hopeful thing about it. Now, they'll go back and tell their organizations they can't do anything, and then they'll start all over again."

General Classified
REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large comfortable rooms, STONE HOUSE, 204 Fifth Street, corner Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN. Tel. 5860.

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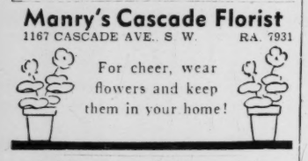
Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

CHANCE & PORTER Beauty Salon

Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
996 Peachtree Street
Balcony—Lane's Drug Store
HEMLOCK 3055

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 420 Second St.
WE DELIVER

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

MOUNTAIN CITY ● ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000 ● 207-213 Coxe St.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
ORD 3460

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 10
in Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
in Goteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GOTEBORG

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69 Tel. 600979
SPECIALITE
Småkakor, Pepparkokor
(BAKER)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies
MODES KAENEL
vormals H. Helfenberg
Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten.
Renovationen.
Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zeitglockenlaube 4

MODERN PRINTING
in One or More Colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31. Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Kleider-Bügelanstalt
Dry Cleaning—Dyeing
P. VON GUNTEN-SCHNEIDER
Langgasstrasse 31 a/Seidenweg
Telephon 3.87.70

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
Cremerie du Pommier
Shady Garden. Open all year. Home-made jams and cakes. Specialité de Bricelets. 10 minutes from tram No. 3.
PETIT-SACONNEX

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
104 Rue du Rhône

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan
Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelainware for Hotel and Household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
MARKTGASSE

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

CARINE MODES
First Class French Milliner
MODERATE PRICES
Avenue de la Gare, Angle Chs Monard

MÜRREN

Magasin M. GERTSCH
Knitted over and underwear
Souvenirs and all kinds of wools.

NEUCHATEL

BOULANGERIE—PÂTISSERIE
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital
Taillaules—Tresses—Tourtes
Baker and Confectioner

Delachaux & Niestle S.A.
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Librarie—Papeterie
Grand choix de Porte-plumes réservoirs en tous genres.
(STATIONERY)

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

GEBR. J. & H. BÄNNINGER
TAPEZIERER · DECORATEUR
Tramhaltestelle: Forchstrasse-Hadwigsteig
FORCHSTRASSE 160
Tel. 2.50.70
Alle Polsterarbeiten auch Umarbeiten Verhänge, Matratzen
Grosse Auswahl in Möbeln aller Art Komplette Aussteuern
(UPHOLSTERING)

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Munchhalden-Gartnerstrasse 7 Tel. 2.18.92
ALLE GIPSERARBEITEN
Spezialität. Unterlagsböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods. Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
GRIEDER & CO.
ZÜRICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Backerei—Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
LIMMATSTRASSE 23
TEL. 3.14.82
Baker and Confectioner

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffländе/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

GEBR. MEIER
Reinhardstr. 12—Tel. 2.10.64
AUTOSPRITZWERKE
BAUMALEREI
(Car Painting)

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers
Ladies' Hairdresser
Individual Service
Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 11. 1 Et. Tel. 3.59.76

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 WEST ST.
Phone 25321 Residence 22933

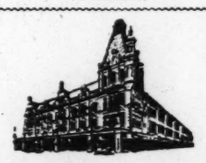
Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7 Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg
Phone 3387

Ladies Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try our BLOW WAVING
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS: MRS. M. BOLT
at O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Phone 24765

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)


GREENACRE'S
Kerwyn Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST ST. DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators. All our Second-Hand Refrigerators are fully guaranteed.
39 Gale Street
(Between MOORE & BEREA Roads)
Phone 22487

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIC
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns.
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 20331

Winton's
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up to Date in All Men's Apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co.
JOHANNESBURG

THE ROTA CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
98, End Street
P. O. BOX 7825 Phone 22-3224
Signwriters—makers of all types of Signs and Displays — Silk Screen Printers — Shop Fitters. High Grade Furniture of any design for Office and Home.
Made to Order at Factory Prices

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Annuities and Pensions Insurance of All Kinds
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Rissik St.
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1900

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg

Malcolmson & Paterson
Estate and Insurance Agents
Builders and Contractors
COMPANY SECRETARIES
Members of the Real Estate Agents Institute. To Buy, Build or Sell Property See Us
We are here to serve and advise you.
Ph 33/5878 Maritime House,
33/5879 Cor Loveday and Main Sts.
Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

V. M. F. DAIRIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Phone 22-1160
MARGARET BLAKE
Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor
109 and 110 Castle Mansions
Eloff Street, Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

REGAL CYCLE CO.
Tvl. Pty. Ltd.
Regal, Raleigh, B. S. A. Cycles
Meccano Toys. Roller Skates. Trikes. Prams. Electrical Goods. Motor and Cycle Accessories.
106 Market Street (opp. Old G. P. O.)
JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality For Value
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN-WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
and at SPRINGS & DURBAN

South African PAINTINGS AND ETCHINGS
Permanent Exhibition of Pictures, Native Studies and Crafts of South African Interest.

EMILY I. FERN'S STUDIO
19, St. James Mansions
Eloff Street Phone 22-2083

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179-181 West St. and 164 Smith St., Durban
Phone 23785
225 Commercial Rd., Maritzburg
Phone 4189
Good Used Cars

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
● PETROL ● OILS

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phones 3236—3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

For Pre-Eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
Howard, White & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

CLIFF'S
For Your Electrical Installations and Repairs
248, Church St. Phone 3587
After Hours 4136

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street 'Phone 3813

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job is Too Small nor Too Large"
209, Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times, Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares. Reasonable Prices.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA (Continued)

Bertida
for Exclusive MILLINERY and GOWNS
169, St. Andries Street

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

ASHFIELD

For Service
V. FINNIE
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES
70 Park Ave., Ashfield
Deliveries All Near Suburbs

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721
10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS

Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 27 years
SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Guaranteed Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop.
C. F. NORTON
5 Years with Hardy Bros.
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

KINGS CROSS STORES
High Grade Groceries
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs
64 Darlinghurst Road F. 3460

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
17a PITT STREET, SYDNEY ● TELEPHONE: B 4661

Spirella
INDIVIDUAL CORSETRY
Miss Nathalie Rosenwax
202 Linden Court, Castlereagh St. M3792

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address:—208 Wickham Street
Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

"You Can't Buy Better" than at
ALLAN & STARK LTD
The Big Friendly Department Store
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS.
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.,
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

VICTORIA

GARDINER

H. F. McGINLEY
BLUE MOON SALON
Hosiery, Lingerie, Baby's Wear
Haberdashery, Wools, College Wear, Knit Wear
Same Day Hosiery Repairs
271 Burke Rd., Gardiner, Tel. UY 6844

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins Street
Telephone C. 5218

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS *May be reserved for Private Functions*
374 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE C 1
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

WE CALL AND DELIVER
Phone F 2848 Prompt Service
Renovations
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
DYERS, and HAT BLOCKERS
382 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Full Circle Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oil., Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
Jewellery and Watches
PHONE F5371 or L2993
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

PLANT QUALITY NOW FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
23 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

Gifts, Lamp Shades, Colored Glass, China, etc.
Mail Orders Filled
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street MU 3648

Miss M. Thorpe
No. 16 BLOCK ARCADE TEL C 6455
Melbourne's Leading
CORSET SALON
Now showing latest foundation garments from Paris and New York. Always have your foundation garments fitted

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

H. OLIVER & SON PTY. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD., S. E. 2

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Trumpeting

An old acquaintance who has leaped into the news again is Leo Frenssen, pedlar politician of Antwerp. M. Frenssen believes in leaping into the news. Not long ago he was elected a city councillor, and he recently celebrated a further victory—election to Parliament. And he celebrated it by giving a public show of leaping a four-foot fence.

M. Frenssen's Political Machine

M. Frenssen, who is a door-to-door salesman, and canvasses votes while he canvasses sales, is considered one of Antwerp's most promising politicians. His program of technocracy promises his followers an annual income of $11,000 for all, a free house for all, nine months' holiday with pay!

Consoling

A London newspaper consoled its readers on Budget Day with the story of a completely tax-free town. This place, it is said, is an Italian town called Zara, which, being on the coast of Dalmatia, is not in Italy and is entirely surrounded by Yugoslav land. The Italian Government decided in 1919 to save it from economic collapse by abolishing all taxes there.

The result is that 22,000 Zara folk can buy petrol at 5 cents a gallon, sugar at 2 cents a pound.

We are sure they do not object much to encirclement.

For Shaw

Stopped in Great George Street—a stone's throw from the Monitor's London Bureau — by an itinerant columnist and asked what he thought of the situation, George Bernard Shaw replied: "The greatest power in Europe today is the power of funk."

Polite

Politeness pays. And the police of Johore, Malaya, have decided to admonish their motorists in a polite manner. So, in many main streets,

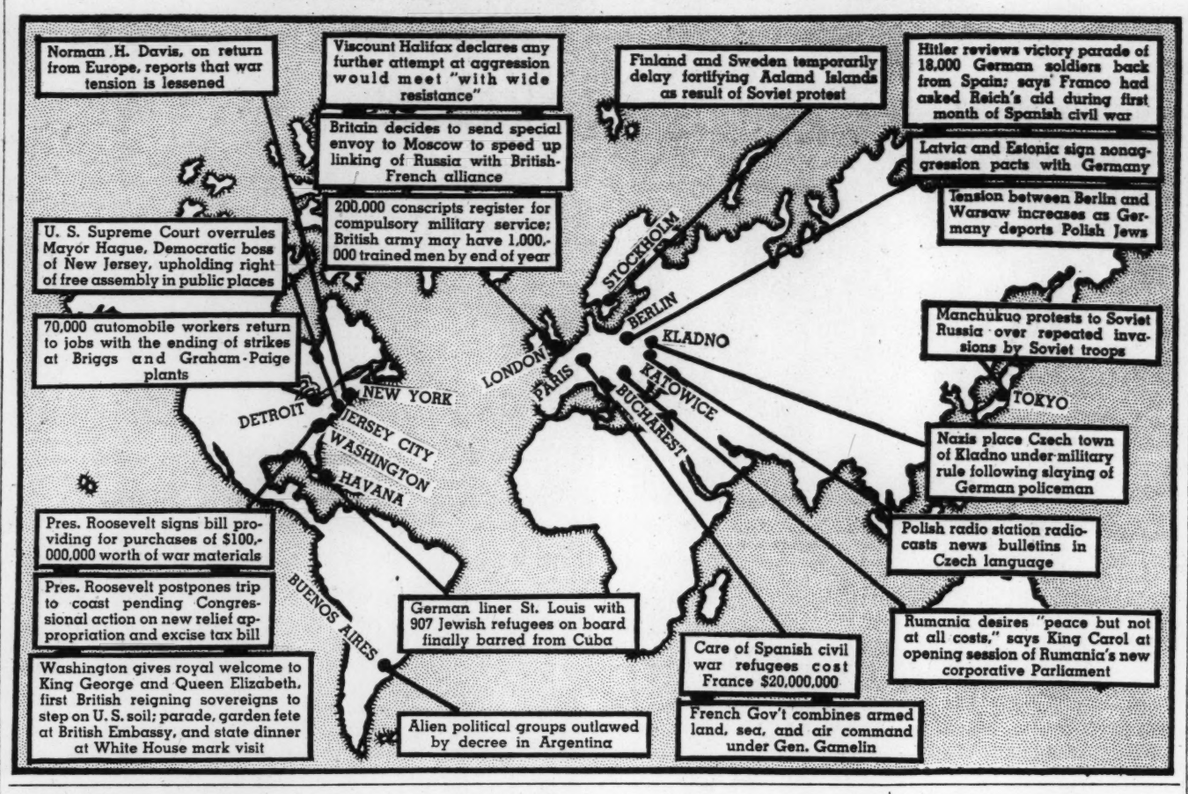
The Niceties of the Road

the police have put up a sign which reads "Drive Nicely."

The London Daily Herald, commenting on this, says: "The precise meaning, of course, remains in doubt, since the dictionary tells us 'nicely' may mean 'fastidiously,' 'over-particularly,' 'daintily,' 'punctiliously,' 'scrupulously,' 'discriminatingly,' 'satisfactorily,' 'kindly,' 'foolishly'—and a whole string of other things."

J. A. M.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Norman H. Davis, on return from Europe, reports that war tension is lessened
Viscount Halifax declares any further attempt at aggression would meet "with wide resistance"
Finland and Sweden temporarily delay fortifying Aaland Islands as result of Soviet protest
Hitler reviews victory parade of 18,000 German soldiers back from Spain; says Franco had asked Reich's aid during first month of Spanish civil war
Britain decides to send special envoy to Moscow to speed up linking of Russia with British-French alliance
Latvia and Estonia sign nonaggression pacts with Germany
U. S. Supreme Court overrules Mayor Hague, Democratic boss of New Jersey, upholding right of free assembly in public places
200,000 conscripts register for compulsory military service; British army may have 1,000,000 trained men by end of year
Tension between Berlin and Warsaw increases as Germany deports Polish Jews
70,000 automobile workers return to jobs with the ending of strikes at Briggs and Graham-Paige plants
Manchukuo protests to Soviet Russia over repeated invasions by Soviet troops
Nazis place Czech town of Kladno under military rule following slaying of German policeman
Pres. Roosevelt signs bill providing for purchases of $100,000,000 worth of war materials
Polish radio station radiocasts news bulletins in Czech language
Pres. Roosevelt postpones trip to coast pending Congressional action on new relief appropriation and excise tax bill
Rumania desires "peace but not at all costs," says King Carol at opening session of Rumania's new corporative Parliament
Washington gives royal welcome to King George and Queen Elizabeth, first British reigning sovereigns to step on U. S. soil; parade, garden fete at British Embassy, and state dinner at White House mark visit
German liner St. Louis with 907 Jewish refugees on board finally barred from Cuba
Care of Spanish civil war refugees cost France $20,000,000
Alien political groups outlawed by decree in Argentina
French Gov't combines armed land, sea, and air command under Gen. Gamelin
STOCKHOLM
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BUCHAREST
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JERSEY CITY
WASHINGTON
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BUENOS AIRES

Monitor Movie Guide

Back Door to Heaven (Par)—Study of the career of a boy of decent impulses, who was handicapped by his environment, tracing his progress through reform school, jail, and prison, and the period after his release. Artificial in the later portions but acted with skill by Wallace Ford. The cast includes Aline MacMahon, Stuart Erwin, Patricia Ellis, Bert Frohman, Kent Smith. —Adults and young people.

Bridal Suite (MGM)—Farce with Robert Young again going through his paces as a playboy, and Annabella as the girl who brings him to his senses. Among those present in the fun making are Walter Connolly, Reginald Owen, Gene Lockhart, Arthur Treacher, and Billie Burke.—Adults and young people.

Calling Dr. Kildare (MGM)—Second in a series dealing with the adventures of an interne in a New York hospital. This time the hero (Lew Ayres) in a remarkably unconvincing sequence of events, gets mixed up in a gang murder, and is extricated by his superior, Dr. Gillespie (Lionel Barrymore). Many clinical scenes, some of them prolonged. Laraine Day, Nat Pendleton, Lana Turner, Samuel Hinds, Lynne Carver, Emma Dunn, Walter Kingsford, Alma Kruger, Marie Blake, Reed Hadley, Nelt Craig.—Adults and mature young people.

Dead Men Tell No Tales (British National) — Murder mystery film with gruesome details but an ingenious plot about the homicides which interrupted the presumably quiet course of an English school. Emlyn Williams has the chief part. Hugh Williams, Marius Goring, Sara Seegar, Lesley Brook.—Adults and young people.

Rangle River (Hoffberg) — Melodrama against an Australian background, with a story by Zane Grey about the foreman of a cattle station who foiled the plots of a rascally neighbor and won the hand of the boss's daughter. Victor Jory, Margaret Dare, Robert Coote, Cecil Perry. Adults and young persons.

Sweepstakes Winner (First National - Warner) — Mixture of farce and melodrama about horse racing, the girl who won a sweepstakes prize, the two shady characters who were intent on swindling her, the horse that ran faster when a fire siren blew, and similar details. Marie Wilson, Johnnie Davis, Allen Jenkins. — Adults and young people.

Young Mr. Lincoln (20th-Fox)—Film biograph with Henry Fonda giving a pleasant and unforced characterization of Lincoln's early career as a lawyer in Springfield, Ill. A murder trial provides the climax; details of midwestern sports and frolics, including rail-splitting, pie-judging, tug-of-war and the like, occupy the earlier portions of the film. Alice Brady, Marjorie Weaver, Arleen Whelan.—Family.

Sunbonnet Sue

Doing Unseen

Perfect valor consists in doing without a witness all that we should be capable of doing before the whole world.—La Rochefoucauld.

Let Justice Temper Mercy

There is a mercy which is weakness, and even treason against the common good.—George Eliot.

Daily Quotation

WHEN we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work, and to live, and be happy.—R. L. STEVENSON.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

Paul: "Can any of you school girls tell me what a mandate is?"

Jane: "Yes, sir, an appointment with a gentleman."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Fresh Start

Kind Lady: "What are you crying for, little man? What's your name? Where do you live?"

Small Boy: "That's what's the matter. I don't know my name or where I live. We moved yesterday; and mother was married again today."

Gangway!

The manager of a theater interviewed an applicant for the position of attendant. After asking the man several questions as to his suitability for the job he finally asked him: "What would you do in case of fire?"

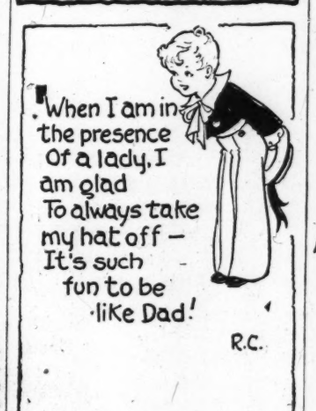
Applicant: "Oh, don't worry about me. I'd soon get out."—Long Beach Sun.

Ahem!

"Did you have a pleasant visit in Washington?"

"Yes; we call it The City Bureauful."

Little Chauncey



Odds and Ends

Not Madrid

Buenos Aires is the world's largest Spanish-speaking city.

Burrowing Beneath Mountains

The new Colorado River Aqueduct includes 91 miles of tunnels.

A Verse for Today . . .

For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward.
—II Cor. 1:12.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

First

Long Beach, Calif.

Six-year-old Dorothy skipped in through the door and hurried to her Sunday School teacher.

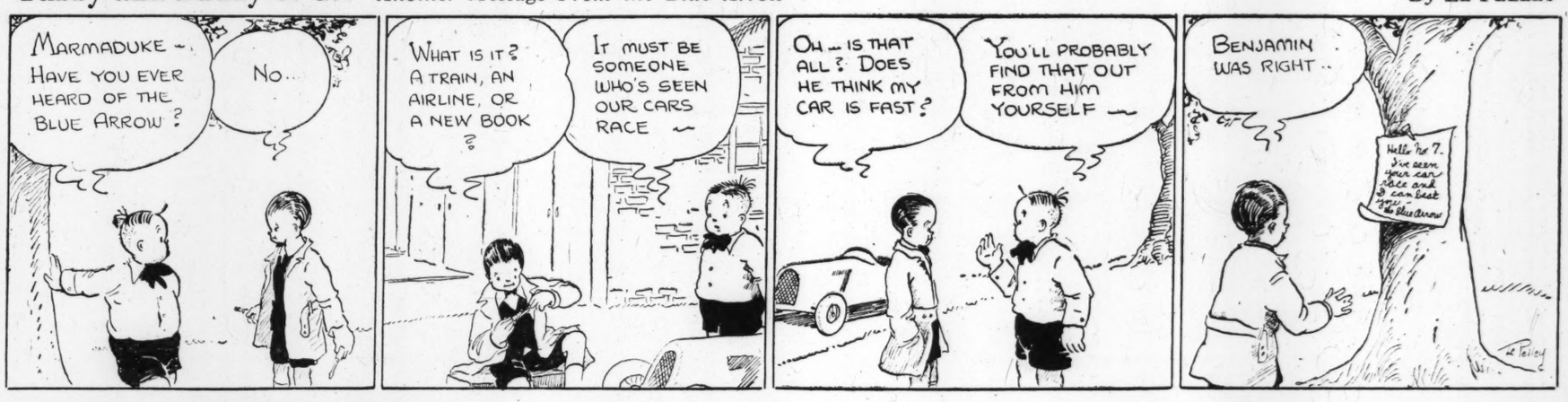
"Well, we're the first ones here!" said the teacher in surprise, glancing at her watch.

Dorothy looked up with a joyous little smile. "Oh, no," she said with a little chuckle, correctingly: "God is here first."

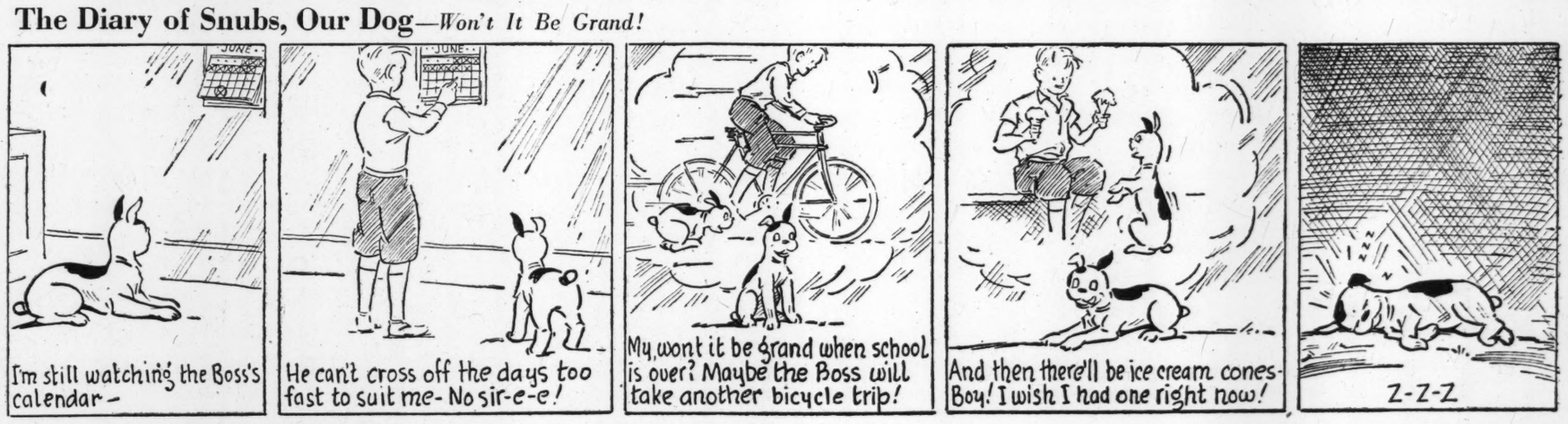
And the teacher agreed, gratefully, knowing that wherever we go, into whatever conditions, yes, indeed, God is there first.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Message From the Blue Arrow*

By Le Pelley

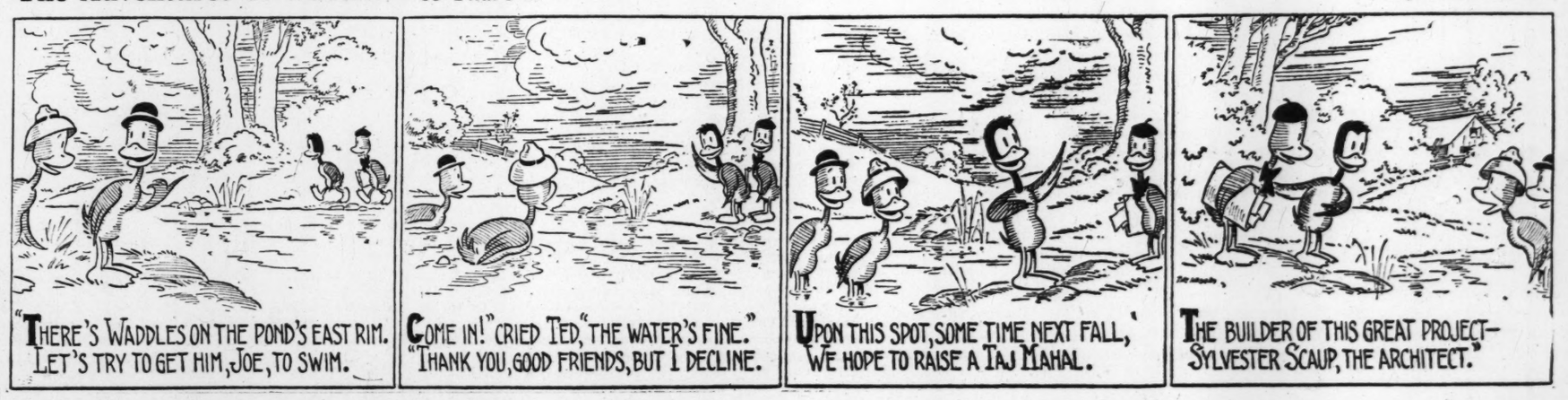

MARMADUKE — HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE BLUE ARROW?
NO..
WHAT IS IT? A TRAIN, AN AIRLINE, OR A NEW BOOK?
IT MUST BE SOMEONE WHO'S SEEN OUR CARS RACE —
OH — IS THAT ALL? DOES HE THINK MY CAR IS FAST?
YOU'LL PROBABLY FIND THAT OUT FROM HIM YOURSELF —
BENJAMIN WAS RIGHT..
Hello Mr. T. I've seen your car race and I can beat you. The Blue Arrow

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Won't It Be Grand!*


I'm still watching the Boss's calendar—
He can't cross off the days too fast to suit me—No sir-e-e!
My, won't it be grand when school is over? Maybe the Boss will take another bicycle trip!
And then there'll be ice cream cones—Boy! I wish I had one right now!
Z-Z-Z

The Adventures of Waddles—*So That's It*

By The Hagers


"THERE'S WADDLES ON THE POND'S EAST RIM. LET'S TRY TO GET HIM, JOE, TO SWIM.
COME IN!" CRIED TED, "THE WATER'S FINE." "THANK YOU, GOOD FRIENDS, BUT I DECLINE.
UPON THIS SPOT, SOME TIME NEXT FALL, WE HOPE TO RAISE A TAJ MAHAL.
THE BUILDER OF THIS GREAT PROJECT— SYLVESTER SCAUP, THE ARCHITECT."

VICTORIA

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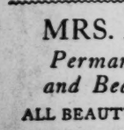
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Commencement Address"—From Dad

"Hello, is this Mr. James Newgrad, Jr.?"

"Yes."

"Milltown calling."

"Yes, hello . . . oh, hello Dad. What's up? Didn't expect a phone call all the way from Milltown to Oldhouse. . . . Oh, you can't? Oh, say, that's too bad. I told some of the fellows you'd be coming down. You were here when their fathers were. . . . Yes, yes. . . . Yes and Bill Bentley. His father played on some team or other with you. Yes. . . . But why? . . . Oh, it can't be that bad. You know what you've told me—"Nobody's indispensable" and all that. . . . You don't mean it. Well, I don't know. I see you're up against it there. Well, guess I'll just have to change my expectations. . . . Sure, sure. I know. Guess we're both just about as sorry as the other. All right, do. I'll be looking for it. Mail it tomorrow? Fine. It'll help out. Goodbye."

* * *

My dear boy:

It seems criminal of me not have found a way to come to Oldhouse for your Commencement. Yet it seemed impossible. If I could have called on the competent sort of help which someday you will be able to give me in the business, I could be with you on this most important day.

I often wonder about this thing called unemployment. I know the technical answers, of course—the economic theories about it. But the personal angle of the problem eludes me. Here I am needing the right sort of help so badly that it interferes with my being even at your Commencement. And everywhere around me are people needing opportunities as much as the opportunities need them.

But we won't go into that now. What I want this letter to do is to try to make up in part for my not being with you—and so I'm going to say some things that I might forget to say if I were really there, with your future and my memories hopelessly interlaced like the ivy on Oldhouse Chapel.

No need for palaver. You and a lot of others like you are coming out of college—and don't forget the boys and girls just out of high school with less to fall back on—well, you're entering into a world where unemployment makes all the hurdles you have to jump just that much higher. But that isn't to say you can't jump them. Don't decide that things are stacked against you.

And don't assume that the only job you can find—the only usefulness you can express—is the job somebody else can give you. I happen to be an employer. But after all, I don't really provide the jobs for the people who work in our mills. Society does that. I'm a sort of broker between society and the services our workers can perform. So don't begin by limiting yourself to the thought that you must become an employee of some individual or small group of individuals. Take the wider outlook.

When I was at Oldhouse, I remember, one commencement speaker told us this, too: Don't imagine you have to find exactly the right line as soon as you get out into the world and then stick to that last through thick and thin if you're to be a success. That speaker told us that of a large number of successful people he knew, many of them had shifted from one line of work to another several times.

Getting along in the world isn't so complicated as you may think. Nor so highly competitive. I had a friend who was a member of our crew, and naturally he acquired the competitive instinct. But when he got out of college he found that the world wasn't half so competitive as he had imagined. Expect some co-operation, and be sure to give your share of it.

I saw some figures the other day which showed that if our schools were to turn out more potential employers instead of simply turning out potential employees that very fact would help to restore the economic balance. You can take that idea or leave it; conditions for becoming an employer over night aren't what they were when I started out. But there's no need to decide you can't do the unusual until you've tried—and, by the way, until you've learned how to employ higher help than any men can give.

Which is just my clumsy way of trying to say that success is possible in all right endeavor rightly guided. I don't have to tell you where to look for that guidance. You have the world's best seller among your books and you have a key to its spiritual and practical interpretation. Leave religion out of success and what have you anyway?

Well, I'll end the sermon. Wish you'd give my regrets to all the boys and ask them to pass them along to the old boys I used to know. There's nothing very deep in this squib, perhaps, but you can follow some of these points farther than you think. Now, if I could write as worldly-wise and entertaining a letter as the one Lord Burleigh wrote for his son away back in fifteen hundred and something—But in lieu of my literary ability, take his. You'll find it in that collection of essays we keep on the sleeping-porch table.

And now, all the best. I know all the emotions you fellows are feeling as mid-June approaches, so I'm trying hard not to slop over, and I may sound hasty as a result. I'll be watching for your train at Milltown. Until then,

Your affectionate

Dad

* * *

"Hello, is this Mr. Newgrad?"

"Yes."

"Oldhouse calling."

"Yes, yes. Put him on . . . Hello, there, son . . . You did? . . . Sounds as if you're flattering me . . . Liked it better than the ones I sent you with checks in them? I can't believe it. . . . Well, I couldn't do less. . . . Oh, yes, awfully busy. But by the first of August you and I ought to get a chance for a trip together. . . . What? You can't? Why not? . . . *You'll* be too busy then? What are you talking about? . . . You have? Where? . . . What company? . . . How much salary? . . . Well, that's a lot more than I got when I started out. Guess *you'd* better write *me* a letter on how to go places! Yes. Well, see you at the week end. . . . Yes, same here. Goodbye, boy."

The Bluebells of England

Six years ago the authorities at Kew Gardens in England laid down four plots of bluebells—and thereafter proceeded to trample on some of the plants, to tear up others, and to snap off the rest at different stages of growth. The object of this apparent vandalism was an attempt to assess the amount of permanent damage done by those who, each Spring, swoop upon the wild bluebells in the woods, and gather them recklessly; and the result of the experiment is shortly to be given to the public.

It should be obvious that such methods do the bluebells no good; but an official verdict may help in awakening the thoughtless. Beyond that, the chief hope for the bluebells, and other wild flowers, must lie in arousing a better appreciation of their beauty in the public. For the genuine admirer of nature, echoing Herrick's plaint,

> Fair Daffodils, we weep to see
> You haste away so soon,

is no less disturbed to see the bluebells haste away even faster, carried back to town on bicycles and automobiles. He would far rather bring home a memory of these tall woodlanders ranging, active and splendid, through the glades, their blue bonnets over the borders of every path, than decimate them to recruit a weary and broken escort for the mantelpiece.

More Questions on Relief

Congress and the country have been warned repeatedly by mayors of leading American cities that the WPA must not be cut. To do so would not be a move toward economy, they said, because WPA workers laid off would go on direct relief and city welfare expenditures would rise. In Boston where relief problems are typical of the large cities, small cuts in WPA have not been followed by the predicted rise in local welfare. Indeed both welfare and WPA rolls have shown a decrease in the past three months.

Total city relief in Boston dropped 1,275 between the last of March and the last of May; WPA employment declined by about 2,600 in the same period. The decline in city relief is attributed to seasonal employment but local officials are as yet at loss to explain why there has been no substantial increase due to the WPA lay-offs.

One suggestion is that the Nation has two classes of reliefers: those who accept a virtual dole from cities and those who work for WPA and survive on slightly higher standards. The latter group, some social workers hold, seek to avoid the dole as long as possible. It may be too soon to challenge the attitude that WPA cuts mean automatic increases in local costs; and no thoughtful individual would deny that abolition of Federal aid would bring disaster to our cities. But at this time when every attempt should be made to alleviate both Federal and local budgets does not the situation in Boston suggest that some economies in WPA can be made?

"Movie" Bill Emerges

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's favorable report on the Neely Bill, which would prohibit block-booking and blind-selling of motion pictures, carries that important and far-reaching legislation one step nearer to enactment. The bill, to be sure, has a considerable distance to go but the Committee's 15-3 vote of approval is encouraging.

It should encourage all independent exhibitors and their allied associations. It should encourage various consumer groups which have supported this legislation aiming to allow the community and the family—instead of the producing and renting organizations—to choose what movies they will see. It would even encourage the so-called "Big Eight" movie producers if they were able to foresee the inevitable fall of a forced market in which the local exhibitor is obliged to accept the inferior movie fare with the good if he wants any at all.

In its report, the Committee considered "irrelevant" the producers' contention that the movies have improved in quality following the Legion of Decency drive in 1934, "since . . . the reformation was made only in response to insistent public demand and . . . the hearing teaches that, as a rule, such reforms are sporadic, are always forced by outbursts of public indignation and are usually of short duration." The Committee also challenges the contention that block booking is necessary to insure a steady market by pointing out that "the Big Eight do not exhibit the poorer pictures in their own theaters and do not enforce block booking against one another."

Thus, the Neely Bill again approaches congressional action.

When the trawler, Villanova, docked at Boston it brought in 90,000 pounds of groundfish and Cheston L. Eshelman. Mr. Eshelman, an inexperienced, amateur pilot, decided it was better to let himself be rescued than to attempt any further flying over the lonesome ocean. In Corrigan fashion, Cheston says he was flying to Mars. No particular publicity was given to the 90,000 pounds of groundfish.

A Bright Page

North . . South . . East . . West

Proof of the Pudding

By Frank L. Perrin

The oft-quoted adage has it that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Long ago it was said, in verification of this, that the quality of the pudding could not be proved by chewing the string of the bag in which it was boiled. In order to accept our own conclusions as correct and convincing we are inclined, if wise, to listen to all the testimony offered both pro and con, and to weigh this without prejudice or conscious bias. But despite this willingness, this concession to reason, we are too often slow in yielding previous opinions and laying off confirmed prejudices.

A few weeks ago, in this column, in the desire to express adequate and deserved appreciation of the work of the Boys' Clubs of America, it was sought to appraise and evaluate the superficial and apparent evidences of the thoroughness and devotion of sponsors and directors, and meanwhile to discover, by observation and testimony, the intrinsic value of the products of the clubs, assayed according to generally accepted human standards.

* * *

There has come to hand, gratuitously provided, a convincing brief prepared by Mr. Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the organization. Mr. Bates is a recognized and responsible authority on the subject of rehabilitation and reform. His statements of fact are accepted without supplementary verification. He proffers the assurance that he accepts as reasonable the intimation that the Boys' Clubs, after many years of activity and work, should not hesitate to submit some convincing proof that the boys who have benefited by experience in the clubs have, on the whole, become better men. Mr. Bates observes, at the outset, that it is no easier to prove this than it is to prove that the schools, or the playgrounds, or the reformatories, or the prisons have turned out better men. The fact, he declares, is not susceptible of exact proof. Boys who went to Boys' Clubs, he says, and have become successful businessmen, might have succeeded in spite of the most formidable handicaps, and boys who failed might have tailed in any event.

Nevertheless he discovers in the record almost numberless cases which he might cite to prove, if proof were demanded, that the influences of the clubs have been salutary. These proofs, no matter how many or now few, are accepted for the purposes of this study at their face value, or at the value estimated by Mr. Bates and his associate directors and managers. But there remains even yet, as was considerately expressed in the article to which reference has been made, the desire to be reassured of a fuller and freer, and a still more generous and convincing expression of character building which alone can adequately justify the sacrifices vicariously made in behalf of those to whom no obligation is due save that which conscience and brotherly love imposes.

* * *

Now, or in due season, the reasonableness of this demand for somewhat more convincing proof will be admitted. It should be realized, first of all, that the original sponsors and benefactors of these clubs were the fathers and sons of generations of men who survived the periods of childhood and adolescence without the benefits of sheltered playgrounds, clubhouses and sanitary swimming pools. They played ball in the streets or in vacant lots surrounded by tenements and factories. It is because they recognized the need of opportunities for better organized sports, for those privileges afforded by supervised association in clubs and classrooms, that they gave so generously and so willingly of their time and money to this worthy undertaking.

The actual test of the results of this undertaking will come when the opportunity arrives and the need appears for equally generous contributions from those who have come directly under the influence of the clubs. It is in the hearts, and not the heads of men and women, boys and girls, that generous impulses reside. It is not always those for whom much in the form of culture, training, and even opportunity is provided who accomplish most in the unending pursuit of the satisfying and commendable things of human existence.

In the line of march and in times of trial, when the issue is joined and the heat of battle seems to discourage us beyond endurance, we do not inquire of the man at our right or left which side of the track his home was on. The real test now will prove his courage, and ours.

The Bookshelf

Air Power and America

America's Liddell Hart—George Fielding Eliot—turns his untiring attention to the question of air power in international relations in BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $1.75). This is a plain-spoken, easy-to-understand-even-by-the-layman little book. It begins with the fundamentals and keeps down to cases.

Some will, of course, argue with the author as to whether the fundamentals of war are the fundamentals of peace. Some will question the value of studying even a few pages on the "principles" of war and its objectives, remembering Clausewitz' statement that the political purposes for which a war is begun must become secondary and may even give way entirely to new, purely military and non-political necessities as the war progresses.

But for readers who like to learn about things military from a mind military, Major Eliot performs a service in that he is no scaremonger. He is a thinker within the sphere of military and politico-military analysis, though perhaps less acute in his criticism and less of a free-lance than his British contemporary.

* * *

Major Eliot regards the development of air power as one of three revolutionary changes in the entire history of warfare, the other two being discipline and gunpowder. By means of discipline "the prowess of the individual warrior was crystallized into the action of the co-ordinated group." Gunpowder made the peasant foot soldier superior to the armored knight, thus "providing the military lever for upsetting the feudal system, and made possible the regular armies and citizen militias which were the hammers which forged out the national entities of modern Europe."

It remained for the airplane to change the basic conditions of warfare by modifying the necessity of overcoming the enemy's armed forces before political objects could be reached. The Munich agreement seemed to many an illustration of this point. It is possible to threaten a nation from a distance if one commands sufficient air power. "It is this power of direct action which constitutes the revolutionary element in air power." Major Eliot has also pointed out the limitations which attach to the airplane as a factor in war: for example, that the airplane cannot, as an army or a battle fleet can, hold a military position. It can attack but it cannot occupy.

* * *

Study of the United States' geographical position leads Major Eliot to conclude that even with the development of air power as the third revolution in warmaking, sea power remains of foremost concern for Americans. The author feels duty-bound to warn Americans that they must learn to distinguish between Congressional authorizations and actual appropriations for defense equipment, and not to go to bed with the notion that they "can sleep in peace" when they read that Congress has simply authorized such expenditure.

Some Americans, Major Eliot might be surprised to learn, do not sleep any more peacefully when Congress has actually appropriated more money for war instruments. But one should not look for a discussion of such a point in a book of this kind, which is a study of military policy rather than of the possibility—apparently remote at this moment—of rendering such policy obsolete. C. W. M.

Letters to the Monitor

"Today's Boys and Tomorrow's"

Boys' Clubs of America acknowledges the fine things that Mr. Perrin has said about its work in your recent issue. There is a hint in his article, however, that the Boys' Clubs should not hesitate to submit convincing proof that boys who have benefited by experience in the Boys' Clubs have on the whole become better men.

If I had time in this short statement I believe I could submit the convincing proof that Boys' Clubs are a wholesome influence in any community.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a year before the establishment of a Boys' Club in the Lawrenceville District, one out of every nine boys appeared in the juvenile court. A year ago after ten years of operation, only one out of every forty-seven boys in that district appeared in the juvenile court. In Los Angeles, after the All Nations Boys' Club had been located in one of the toughest sections of the city, the juvenile court judge was the authority for a statement that the district immediately adjacent to the Club building was the one white spot upon the delinquency map of Los Angeles. And similar evidence, not from Boys' Club men, but from police chiefs, juvenile court judges, probation officers, social workers and others, can be supplied from Boston, Scranton, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis.

Another type of evidence which may not be quite as germane but nevertheless seems to be cogent indicates that the lowest crime rates as disclosed by the Department of Justice records in Washington occur in the states where Boys' Clubs and other character building agencies operate.

Judged, then, by either its fewer number of failures or its recognized number of successes, the Boys' Club is doing a vital and necessary work and we are grateful to Mr. Perrin for his recognition of this fact.

SANFORD BATES
Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America
New York

The Wide Horizon

Sail Training for Youth

By Felix Riesenberg

Formerly commander, Barkentine Newport, New York State Nautical Schoolship Service

The thing so much threshed over, the question that will not lie down and expire, is the utter lack of practical, economical, basic sea training for the youth of America who aspire to a career at sea on board American merchant ships. Today, after the expenditure of an admitted four billions of public money, to "revive," "restore" or "re-establish" an American Merchant marine, during a period of more than twenty years of befuddlement, not a single American boy is being given the basic training deemed vital by all of America's most active competitors on the sea. This is a strong statement, but it is true. We have four schoolships, maintained by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and California, for training young Americans as officers. These schoolships, with the exception of the Nantucket, of Massachusetts, no longer give any instruction in the art of seamanship as practiced in a sailing ship.

The New York State Merchant Marine Academy, the most ambitious of the officer schools has a shore station of excellent facilities, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., rebuilt for its purposes at a cost upwards of four millions. Its only sea training is aboard the steamer Empire State. Two summer cruises are made, of about three months' duration, and, taking out time spent in port the young officer who graduates from this academy will have about four months' service at sea to his credit by the time the U. S. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation declares him qualified to receive his license as a Third Mate, and to stand a watch on the bridge of a steamer at sea.

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In Japan an officer is not qualified until he has served at least five years in thorough preparation, two of which must be in one of their four modern square-rigged sailing schoolships, on long, deep-sea voyages. Germany, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries have similar requirements.

Are American boys so smart they do not have to learn and become indoctrinated in the age-old craftsmanship of sea service? I doubt this greatly. No matter how bright a young man may be, he cannot become a sea officer, in safe charge of a fast, modern vessel, standing his watch on the bridge in fair weather and foul, without a hard, long preparation. Experience and action at sea is what counts. The most virile maritime nations today recognize the sailing ship as the only method of adequately instructing youth in the ways of ships, and men and the sea.

This situation is brought home with clear decisiveness in two articles published in the May issue of the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings. "Sailing School Ships of Japan," by Jerry MacMullen, presents the case for sea-trained officers. "The New York State Merchant Marine Academy" states the case for shore training and is an exposition of this costly method by the superintendent of the academy, Captain J. H. Tomb, U. S. N. (retired).

Americans must compete for sea trade not against shore staying bureaucrats, but, as Captain Tomb calls them, against "old shell-backs," who still demand sail training. The expensive ships the United States is now building at public cost will be officered and manned by men not thoroughly prepared. This is nothing against them personally. They are the victims of politics and inexperienced direction.

Our craftsmen of the sea, our "able seamen" are in a few instances given a ninety days' training under these peculiar conditions:

First—They must be unemployed.

Second—They must have had two years' experience.

Third—They must be twenty-one.

The American boy who wants to go to sea in the expensive American Merchant Marine, shipping before the mast, as they did in the old and glorious times of the clippers, at say sixteen years of age, cannot be accepted.

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We have no basic sea training, no elementary schooling afloat.

Such a system is maintained in our Navy. A boy can enlist as an apprentice at the age of seventeen, and the road to Admiral of the Fleet is before him, if he has the ability, the energy and the ambition. The consequence is we have the finest naval personnel in the world.

In our Merchant Service we have deliberately barred the road to sea. I make no bones about it when I say (with many exceptions of course) that today we have the most shaggy, ill-trained and hopeless personnel of any merchant service. But even these neglected and unhappy men have many times shown their heroism, and have had to fight for ordinary consideration. But, because we have no unhampered open road to the sea, our service is unsound, our ships, again with a few exceptions, are not the clean, swift craft of our Nineteenth Century ascendancy.

What we need at once is the establishment of at least three seagoing sailing schoolships of not more than 2,000 tons displacement, ship-rigged craft, newly built of steel, or better still, steel framed with planking, coppered. These ships should be on the lines of the Red Jacket, or the Flying Cloud. And such brave American school ships should be kept sailing around the world, giving adventurous lads of the United States their long neglected chance.

But we need no sailors, say the uninformed. Do not be deceived. Watch a German ship handling heavy cargo, in and out. I have seen them lift 120 tons with ship's gear. See the expedition, order and cleanliness of Scandinavian vessels. Watch how they turn out cargo. Then try and compete with them, with a rabble, and officers unworthy of our past traditions.

Is our Maritime Commission awake? Is this sort of basic off-shore training on the way? Not in expensive motor-driven craft, not on futile week-end cruises, but bravely around the world, with swift keels and the Stars and Stripes flashing to the ocean breeze.